

Europe and the world that the Treaty of March 30 should be fulfilled in the spirit, and to the letter, without abatement or compromise. It remains to be seen whether France will follow the lead. It will answer no purpose for the organs of the French Government to say that differences like these are of no importance, and need not interfere with the alliance of the two nations. The differences, both as regards Belgrad and the Isle of Serpents, are vital. If Russia be allowed to retain either, the fight has been fought in vain; we have lost one hundred millions of money in the pursuit of a shadow; our brave soldiers and sailors have been wickedly and uselessly sacrificed; and every hard-working, struggling, and striving man in these realms who is liable to the Property and Income Tax has been mercilessly robbed. To be merciful to Russia to the extent of allowing her to retain the command of the Danube is a folly and a crime. At the present moment—as we learn from our own Correspondents, who have had ample opportunities of observing and judging—Russia is vigorously preparing herself for all the contingencies of a renewed war. Never were her arsenals in greater activity; never were greater exertions made to create and to store up arms and ammunition, to strengthen and re-fortify the strong places on her frontiers, and to form a fleet in the Black Sea—ostensibly for the purposes of commerce, but in reality, when time and opportunity shall serve, to pounce upon Constantinople as Sinope was pounced upon, but with greater slaughter and more fearful results.

The French Government must speak out. Russia—with a view to create further mischief and dissension—offers, through her bribed agents of the press in Germany and Belgium, and through the feelers put forth by her multitudinous army of diplomatic intriguers, and male and female spies—to split the difference, by yielding the Isle of Serpents, if she be allowed to retain the two Bolgrads; or, if not the two, the particular Bolgrad which commands the Danube. Great Britain, we know from the mouth of the Prime Minister, will not listen to such a compromise. Austria in her own interest—of which she has a very acute sense—dares not listen to it; and Turkey, the party most concerned, would seal her own doom if she acceded to it. We believe that France will ultimately act in perfect and hearty accord with Great Britain, and reject the proposition in a manner befitting an honourable and a wise Government. But is it not time that the Emperor, or a responsible Minister of the French Government, should say so? Russia knows, by this time, that she will not induce the capitalists of England—gullible as they are when the glittering bait of a six per cent profit is held out to them—to make, or help to make, her military railroads through unprofitable and almost tenantless deserts; but if she can retain a hold of the Danube it will make amends for the disappointment, and give her a water-way cheaper and better in itself, and more available for her aggressive purposes, than a railway.

The Emperor Napoleon can speak to the purpose when he likes. Let him speak now, if he would consolidate the peace which he helped to conquer.

HER MAJESTY'S NEW STEAM-FRIGATE "SHANNON."

LAST month we gave an illustration of one of the noblest of the American ships of war, and we have this week engraved a sketch of the new steam-frigate *Shannon*, of fifty-one guns, now ready for sea, the largest and most perfect first-class frigate at present completed and in commission. Though smaller by a thousand tons than her Trans-Atlantic rival, the vessels of the *Shannon's* size and class are considered by many of the greatest nautical authorities to be the most efficient and serviceable fighting ships afloat; and the vessel in question is a grand and advanced specimen of the perfection to which naval architecture has arrived in the Government dockyards of this country. The *Shannon* is the second frigate that has borne the name in our navy, her celebrated predecessor, under the gallant Broke, having immortalised the name by her successful encounter with the nobly-fought American frigate *Chesapeake*—one of the most brilliant affairs in the annals of naval warfare. The build and equipment of the *Shannon* reflect the highest credit on all concerned in her construction. She is from designs furnished by the present Surveyor of the Navy, Sir Baldwin Walker, and was built at Portsmouth, is of the same class as the *Buryalus* and *Imperieuse*, but of larger dimensions, being upwards of 250 feet in length, 2400 tons burden, and propelled by engines of 450 horse-power. Her armament consists of thirty 56-pounder 8-inch guns on the main-deck, and twenty long 32-pounders and one 68-pounder pivot-gun on the upper-deck. She is commanded by Captain Peel, and some important experiments are about being tried on her at Spithead.

ADMIRALTY TRIALS OF CLIFFORD'S NEW METHOD OF LOWERING SHIPS' BOATS AT SEA.—Special orders having been given from the Admiralty to test this invention severely at sea, with a view to its general adoption in the service, the *Bulldog* paddle-wheel steamer, Commander Gordon, was recently sent from Portsmouth to Plymouth for that purpose. The heavy starboard cutter, aft, manned on one occasion with fifteen men, and two of the principal officers, was repeatedly lowered with perfect ease and security while the steamer was going at all speeds up to ten knots. Every trial was perfectly satisfactory, though all doubted at first the possibility of the thing being done, especially as the boat was hung immediately behind the paddle-wheel, and lowered by one of the boat's crew in the boat.

THE ITALIAN LEGION.—On Saturday last the ship *Acadia*, from London, bound to Buenos Ayres, with 158 officers and men lately disbanded from the British Italian Legion, was towed into Sheerness, and anchored abreast of the *Waterloo*, for the purpose of obtaining and securing, during their outward passage, fire-arms, ammunition, bow-knives, swordsticks, and dangerous weapons of various kinds, which a number of the men had purchased at Gravesend, and refused to give up to the captain and officers accompanying them out. After some delay the desired object was effected quietly, and the *Acadia* sailed for her destination.

SUNKEN WAR VESSELS AT SEBASTOPOL TO BE RAISED BY AN AMERICAN.—A Boston paper says:—"John E. Cowen, Esq., of this city, who is now in Russia, has just entered into a contract with the Russian Government to raise the ships-of-war and other vessels, 52 in number, sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol at the time of the siege. It will be remembered that Mr. Cowen, under contract with our Government, succeeded, after repeated efforts of British engineers had failed, in raising the wreck of the United States' steamer *Missouri*, sunk in the harbour of Gibraltar. Mr. Cowen will commence operations in the harbour of Sebastopol next spring."

PATRIOTISM AND FIVE PER CENT.—There are at present several foreign financiers of note in this city—among others Messrs. F. and A. G. Baring, of London, and Mr. W. Borski, who is at the head of the first Russian house in Amsterdam. It is related that the three gentlemen are endeavouring to persuade the Vienna bankers to take a share in the Russian railroads; but it is difficult to believe that such can be the case. The Austrians are not particularly remarkable for their patriotism, but still they will not assist Russia in the construction of roads which would enable her to march half a million of soldiers across the frontier in somewhat less time than she now could 50,000. It is asked here whether the Barings and Borskis are considered good patriots in England; but naturally no direct answer can be given to such a ticklish question. The *Augsburg Gazette* learns from Poland that, if the projected Russian railroads had been completed when the late war broke out, "the immense superiority of Russia would at once have been seen." The correspondent does not deny that Russia is so impatient to have her railroads completed that she may use them for military purposes.—*Letter from Vienna.*

The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs has announced to the Second Legislative Chamber that the Government of Holland has given its assent to the principles of maritime law which were laid down by the Congress of Paris.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

A VARIETY of reports have again got about on the subject of the Emperor's health, but we really believe they have little foundation. His Majesty continues to receive and to go out as usual. He purposes passing a day occasionally at Fontainebleau, but quite privately, and only with such guests as accompany him for a day's sport. The Emperor and Empress have taken a subscription for the little theatre of St. Cloud, and visit it occasionally.

The chief occupation of the Emperor at this moment is said to be the preparation of a series of measures of the gravest importance touching the organisation of Algeria. Ere long the result of the deliberations on the subject will be ready to be made public.

We are informed that the letters attributed to Louis Philippe and the King of Naples, published in the *Revue de Paris*, and mentioned in our last week's correspondence, are apocryphal—*si non e vero, &c.*

The press here continues to abuse the English one—sometimes ferociously, sometimes with an *aigre-doux* tone of moderation, according to the style of the journal that speaks.

There has been a rumour here that the Comte de Paris was about to be affianced to the daughter of the Duchess of Parma, but, the ideas of the grandson of Louis Philippe being by no means in unison with those of the Duchess on the subject of the succession or pretension to the French throne, the report seems little worthy of any consideration.

A commission of Parisian landlords has assembled to establish an arrangement by which lodgings under a rent of £20 per annum will be reduced a quarter, in some cases even a third, of their present prices. Bravo, MM. les Propriétaires! It is to be hoped that the Boulevard theatres will make the *amende honorable*, and re-establish that lately highly obnoxious class of citizens in public opinion.

The *grosse nouvelle* of the day is the sale of *La Presse*, about the most important journal in France, and we believe, without exception, that which has the largest circulation. M. Milaud, on the part of an association of some of the principal financial necessities, is the purchaser of M. de Girardin's proprietorship, which he has acquired for the sum of 825,000 francs (£33,000), hardly, we fancy, three years' purchase. M. Emile de Girardin was the founder of the *Presse*. Of all the Paris journals, it was the one that, despite active measures and secret warnings on the part of the Governments it opposed, was the boldest and most determined in its censures, criticisms, and resistance. On more than one occasion, something very nearly approaching to entreaty has been employed to induce a cessation of these persevering hostilities, but always in vain. For long its founder has been himself silent in its columns, and a variety of reasons on which it is not our province to enter, has led to his present determination. Is his retreat from public affairs and interests final? It is difficult to say, but we incline to the opinion that unless a new field be opened by circumstances, for the exercise of his now dormant energies, he will maintain his present repose.

At the same time that the Roman Catholic Church is proclaiming, with flourishes of drums and trumpets, the converts she has drawn to her maternal bosom, the Protestant Church takes little pains to inform the world of her conquests. Nevertheless, the movement in that direction in Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia is becoming daily more immense and more overwhelming—whole families, in all their branches, embracing the Lutheran creed simultaneously, and leading others into the same route, to the consternation of the Roman Catholic clergy, who are striving by every possible means to stop the current. It appears that the recent Concordat with the Pope, which disgusts the more intelligent inhabitants of these countries, is the dominant external cause of this movement.

The sale of the hotel of Mlle. Rachel is one of the chief topics of the week. Apart certain evidences of false taste, there is no lack of attraction in this dwelling and its appurtenances and there are a number of works of art of very considerable beauty and value. We are disposed to respect to the utmost extent all evidences of natural feeling and regard of family ties and affections, and we therefore the more strongly protest against *sensiblerie* and affectation in these matters. We, therefore, cannot refrain from a smile at the idea, sentimentally lauded by the French press, of Mlle. Rachel having dedicated a Chinese *boudoir* to the memory of her sister Rebecca, and hung up her portrait with a lock of hair, in a mourning frame, among mandarins and pagodas of the most glaring and grotesque description.

A book, entitled "Esquisses Morales," published under the supposed name of Daniel Stern (the author is a woman, the Comtesse d'Agout), is making an immense sensation here—and deservedly so. There is in this book a vigour, a courage, and, apart certain leanings to the tendency of the day in France, that of exalting human reason on a pedestal to which it has no claim, and on which a superior power does not permit it to keep its place, much that is so elevated, so profound, and so original, that no serious reader can lay it down without having found therein matter for the most earnest reflection and interest.

Rossini has definitively fixed himself in Paris for the winter, in an apartment in the Rue Basse du Rempart, where he receives only a certain number of his private friends. On the subject of music he is utterly deaf and dumb, so much so that it is rarely touched on in his *salon*. Is this distaste or conscious incapacity? Probably the former proceeding from the latter.

It appears that MM. Théophile Gautier, Paul de St. Victor, and Charles Blanc, have taken the entire direction of the *Artiste*. In such hands it is likely to prove the most valuable and important guide and instructor on all subjects connected with the domain of which it treats.

The death of a young engraver of very remarkable merit, M. Saint Eve, is much to be regretted. This artist devoted himself chiefly to the reproduction of Raphael and Andrea del Sarto; and some of the most noble works of these masters have been most skilfully rendered by his hand. At the time of his death he was occupied on the "Charity" of Andrea del Sarto, and the "Romains de la Décadence" of M. Couture.

M. Oudiné, one of the chief medal-engravers here, has just terminated a medal representing M. Ingres' apotheosis of the Emperor Napoleon, executed for one of the ceilings of the Hôtel de Ville. The reverse bears the emblem of the city of Paris—a vessel, with the motto, "Fluctuat nec mergitur."

On the 15th December the Palais d'Industrie will open with an exhibition of photographs on a vast scale: the photographers of all nations are invited to present specimens of their art.

The Gymnase is preparing two pieces of the two Dumas—"La Verron de la Reine," by the father; "La Question d'Argent," by the son. The "Tour St. Jacques" of the former, at the Cirque, has proved a complete failure. The Français has accepted a piece by M.

Mario Uchard, the husband of Madame Madeleine Brohan, of which great things are expected; and a little piece, "Le Borceau," which was to have appeared at the palace of Fontainebleau, has proved a non-success.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR.

The Bolgrad question continues to be discussed by the French and German journals, but no new light appears on the subject. The latest diplomatic despatch relating to it is a circular addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to the diplomatic agents of Russia respecting the difficulties now pending between that Power and the Allies. According to the *Frankfort Journal*, the Prince criticises very sharply the position taken up by England and Austria in this affair. He professes to consider the right to the Isle of Serpents as a fair subject for differences of opinion, but his language respecting Bolgrad is that of tenacious persistence. He insists that a congress shall decide it.

The existence of this circular having been doubted by several journals, the *Presse* of Brussels says:—

As the document has a confidential character, we are not at liberty to publish it. But we can affirm that it was communicated to the various Governments, and particularly to the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, on the 25th, 26th, or 27th October. The title it bears is this: "Memorandum of the steps adopted by the Russian Cabinet for the execution of Arts. 20 and 21 of the Treaty of 30th March, 1856." It begins thus: "The protocol No. 21, of the 4th April, establishes, &c.," and it concludes in the following manner: "The difficulties of minor importance which Russia has frankly submitted to their decision."

As the Bolgrad question is one which affects Turkey more than any other Power, it is of importance to know what view the Porte takes of the new difficulty. So far as can be ascertained, the Sultan is firm in his resolution not to give way to Russia. A letter from Constantinople, dated Nov. 14, states that Turkey is willing to submit the disputed points to the decision of England, France, and Austria, the three Powers to whom she has once before submitted her fate:—

With this view she consents that the disputed questions should be settled in the Paris Conference; but neither of the parties immediately concerned, nor those who took only a secondary part in the Eastern Question, should take part in the decision. The importance of the town of Bolgrad, or rather the head of the Lake Yalpuck, is probably better understood here than anywhere else, except, perhaps, in Russia. The Turks know that Bolgrad in the hands of the Russians means nothing more nor less than another Ismail, with a good port before it capable of harbouring a great many fishing-boats, which in case of need might easily be converted into a flotilla of transports; that is a *lête du pont* on the Danube, which is so much the more formidable, as it would be less exposed. If anything were wanting to strengthen them in this belief, it would have been found in the conduct of Russia. When Ismail was blown up, all the *matériel* which it contained was transported by the lake of Yalpuck to Bolgrad; even the stones were removed there, so that there can be no doubt with what eye Russia looks at the position of Bolgrad. A proof that the Turks fully appreciate the value of Bolgrad may be found in the circumstance that the attempts made lately to induce them to give up Bolgrad for a compensation have utterly failed. It was proposed to Redschid Pacha to annex the whole Delta of the Danube, together with the Serpents' Island, not to Moldavia, but to Turkey Proper, if the latter consented to give up Bolgrad. The answer was a polite refusal.

ALARMING STATE OF SPAIN.

The Madrid papers of the 19th inst. state that the Queen's fête was celebrated with extraordinary magnificence. Private letters of the same date inform us that a number of persons have been removed from the magistracy, and that a great many arrests have been made. An insurrection has taken place at Malaga, in which three of the insurgents were killed, and fifteen to twenty wounded. The Captain-General, after the rising was suppressed, issued a very severe proclamation, and gave orders that the insurgents taken prisoners should be tried by court-martial. Since the outbreak of Malaga we learn that the price of bread has advanced, that the Governor of Madrid has discovered and seized several depôts of arms, and that orders have been sent to the authorities in the provinces to exercise the most severe repression against any attempt at disorder. The circular states that "whenever they have to announce any seditious movement they must at the same time announce that the movement has been suppressed and the promoters punished." Altogether the state of affairs is very far from warranting the display of "extraordinary magnificence" in courtly shows. How the present Government is to get through the winter with a disaffected hungry populace and bread at a famine price, is more than any one can venture to predict.

AMERICA.—MR. BUCHANAN'S DIFFICULTIES.

By the arrival of the Royal mail steam-ship *Asia* at Liverpool, last Sunday, we have news from New York to the 12th inst. The papers are filled with reports and speculations relative to the Presidential contest. So far as could be ascertained at the latest date the votes were as follow:—

Buchanan ... 174 | Fremont ... 114 | Fillmore ... 8
The Republicans are not at all cast down by their defeat. They have fought well, and would have won the battle but for the cowardice and treachery of the timid Whigs and Know-Nothings. One section of the electors in the Northern States voted for Buchanan, in opposition to their conviction, because they were terrified lest the blustering Southern stump-orators would actually rebel against the Federal Government if Fremont were elected. Another portion of them went for the Democratic candidate because their leaders had made a good bargain for a share of the spoils. In the city of New York, which contains a larger proportion of "rowdies" and "loafers" than any other place in the Union, Buchanan carried the day. In the State of New York, however, in that of Ohio, and throughout all the New England States, Fremont was the victor by an overwhelming majority. There never was a Presidential contest in which the line between the Slave power of the South and the high moral and intellectual worth of the North was more clearly drawn.

Among the minor incidents of the recent elections is the defeat of General Cass, of Michigan. The newly-elected Legislature of that State is strongly Republican; and hence the political career of the veteran senator who goes with Buchanan may be said to have ended. Another incident is the defeat of William A. Richardson for the Governorship of Illinois. Mr. Richardson is a member of the House of Representatives, and is known as the engineer of the infamous Kansas Bill through that body. His defeat is richly merited.

The most contradictory statements are made with regard to the probable policy of Mr. Buchanan. Some of the papers affirm that he will support the introduction of Kansas into the Union as a Free State, but that is very unlikely. The Slave power, after fighting so long and so strenuously to gain that advanced post in the free territory for their favourite institution, will not give it up so readily as that would imply. On the other hand, should the new Administration decide upon giving up Kansas to slavery, we may expect a still more determined movement in the North than has yet taken place. When the "spoils" have all been distributed, the army of disappointed place-hunters will join the Republican party.

THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

A private telegraphic despatch was received in Paris announcing that Herat had fallen. What truth there may be in it remains to be seen. Whatever the result, it will be seen from the news received by the Overland Mail that the expedition to the Persian Gulf was to sail in the early part of this month.

Meanwhile the Court of St. Petersburg is not content to stand quietly by and see its ally and victim fall under the power of England. Letters from St. Petersburg, in noticing the appointment of General Chruleff to the command of the Corps d'Armée, echeloned along the Persian frontier, intimate that this General may find himself in the neighbourhood of Herat before the English expedition arrives before that place. The writer adds—"If the English Government executes its plans of war, events may force us to interfere."

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *America* arrived at Trieste on Wednesday last, in 122 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 20th inst., with advices from Bombay to the 3rd of November; Calcutta, 22nd of October; Hong-Kong, 5th of October; and Canton, 13th of October. Final arrangements were in the course of execution for the embarkation of the expeditionary troops to the Persian Gulf. The fleet was expected to sail on the 10th of November. A good harvest was reported from all parts of the interior.

English and American firms were withholding duties on exports from Foo-chow-Foo, pending satisfaction being given for the murder of Mr. Cunningham.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN papers continue to give us the most remarkable reasons for being satisfied with the result of the recent election of the President, or rather of the President's electors. We are positively assured that those who form an unfavourable judgment of Mr. Buchanan, from his antecedents, do so upon unworthy premises. We may suppose that he endeavoured to keep up the quarrel between England and the States, but really he did no such thing, or, if he did, it was only to promote his election. We may object to the Ostend manifestation of annexation, but, though Mr. Buchanan signed that, he only did so to oblige the firebrand M. Soule, and had no hand in drawing it up. He is, moreover, an elderly man with a character to lose, and a docile man without much character, and an ambitious man with a character to win, and therefore it is not to be supposed that his policy will be that which is anticipated. Besides, he has always been favourable to making Kansas a Free State—not a Slave State, and has said as much; and if he was not heard it was because the election riots drowned his voice. He could not, you know, be responsible for that. Putting all these things together, and they remind one a little of Archbishop Laud's "hundred black rabbits that did not make a black horse," we are requested to believe that Mr. Buchanan will be one of the best Presidents America ever had. May it be so. In the meantime the South calls for more slaves, and a revival of the accursed traffic of the

Merchants fraught with cargoes of despair;

while Mr. Walker is everywhere thanked, by those who thanked Brooks, for having reintroduced slavery into Central America.

Prussia will scarcely manage to agitate Europe on the Neuchatel question. Few persons appear to interest themselves much in the quarrel, or to be aware precisely what is going on. We doubt whether the public generally will be at all grateful for being apprised that the King of Prussia, who has about the worst marketable title to Neuchatel that ever was manufactured, is interfering in behalf of the persons who raised the ridiculous revolt there, early in the year, and he demands that they shall be released without trial. It is surmised, and indeed asserted, as we stated at the time of the affair, that some highly inconvenient correspondence may come out before the tribunals, and it is this which the Prussian Court desires to suppress. Such allegations, however, usually turn out to be mere canards, and there is quite enough in the patent circumstances of the case to explain, though not to justify, the conduct of Prussia.

There is not much other foreign news at the present moment, unless we are to rank as such the arrest and liberation of Mr. Morris Moore in Berlin. This is an individual who has become possessed of a real or supposed Raphael, and who has been notorious, for some time, for flying in the most furious manner at anybody who questions the genuineness of the said picture. Lord Palmerston, having occasion to notice some of the attacks of Mr. Moore upon Dr. Waagen and others, hinted at "interested motives;" by which his Lordship was supposed to mean that Mr. Moore wanted the nation to buy his alleged Raphael, and was wroth because it was not bought. Be this as it may, he vituperates everybody connected with the management of the National Gallery; and as his abuse is rather neat and pointed, and quite readable, one would regret to know that he had been consigned to a pen-and-inkless dungeon in Prussia. He was arrested, it seems, on the ground of his connection with some persons odious to the police, and because of his having brought them letters from England from kindred spirits. His release speedily took place; but the affair will set at least one of our daily contemporaries brewing a barrel of patriotic wrath, treble X strength, that will run and foam till Christmas.

It seemed hardly possible that Lord Ernest Vane Tempest's name could come up again after his humiliating dismissal from the Army. But it has done so; and, if possible, in a still more disgraceful way than before. He has, according to the oath of the meek Cornet whom he persecuted so outrageously, been guilty of one of the lowest brutalities a man can commit. Cornet Ames states that, while talking to a lady at Brighton, Lord Ernest came up, called him a coward and a blackguard (with strengthening adjectives), and spat in his face. Cornet Ames "did nothing at the time," which do-nothing conduct, under the circumstances, would possibly have done credit to a Quaker, but seems scarcely appropriate in a Cornet. The aggravation would almost have justified Mr. Ames in knocking his Lordship down, and the public would have considered such a step as soldierly if not strictly legal. But Cornet Ames—insults to whose alleged Hebrew extraction are stated to have been the *fons et origo mali* at barracks—preferred the law, and a criminal information has been obtained, the result of which may send Lord Ernest to the House of Correction, with the accessories of prisoner's dress, cropped hair, and hard labour, or may let him off with a fine which he will fling down with a laugh.

The British Bank and quarrel as to "who shall have the percentage on the vast fraud," which the Vice-Chancellor Kindersley shrewdly remarked was the real question at issue, has been decided by him in favour of the bankruptcy assignees. Appeal has been made to the Lords Justices (for such a prize is not to be lost without a struggle, especially when the litigants struggle at somebody else's expense), but the probability is that they will uphold the decision of the Vice-Chancellor. Meantime one unfortunate shareholder, pursued by a fiery creditor, is condemned to pay the demand to the uttermost farthing, and this is assuredly the principle upon which this class of banking was popularly supposed to be founded.

A couple of garrotte robbers have been convicted, and have been most properly sentenced to the extreme penalty allowed by law, transportation for life. For consolation, they heard from one of their Judges the very worst joke that ever was made—even by a Judge—his Lordship remarking that the slang phrase "all right," used in the trial, "had nothing to do with writing." We trust Lord Norbury's ghost haunted the Judge that night. The gold-dust robbery has been the subject of another investigation, and corroborative evidence of the truth of the convict Agar's statement has been obtained. The name of the ferocious murderer of poor Mr. Little, in Dublin, has not been officially announced, but the toils of the hunters are closing round him, and his escape appears impossible. In the case of the suicide who destroyed himself because he was charged with the Erith murder, of which he declared himself innocent, a verdict of *folo de se* has been returned. Evidence seems to leave no doubt of his guilt, even if one could suppose that an innocent man would kill himself before trial. The trial of the miscreant Marley, who murdered the unfortunate man in the shop in Parliament-street, will be concluded before we publish, and his execution might with advantage take place opposite the locality of his crime. These are the principal incidents in the criminal history of the week.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER LADY STAFFORD.

THE RIGHT HON. ELIZABETH, LADY STAFFORD, was one of the three daughters of Richard Caton, Esq., of Maryland, America, who all wedded Peers of England; the other daughters are the Dowager Marchioness Wellesley and the present Duchess of Leeds. Lady Stafford was the second wife of Sir George William Jerminham, seventh Baron Stafford, to whom she was married the 25th May, 1836, and who died the 4th Oct., 1851. The present Baron Stafford is her stepson. Her Ladyship died at Costessy Hall, the family seat in Norfolk, on the 19th inst.



SIR W. L. SALUSBURY TRELAWNY, BART.

SIR WILLIAM LEWIS SALUSBURY TRELAWNY, Bart., eighth Baronet of Trelawny, Cornwall, Lord Lieutenant of that county, and Special Deputy Warden of the Stanneries, who died on the 15th instant, was the second son (the elder died young and unmarried in France) of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, the seventh Baronet, by his wife, Anne, daughter of the Rev. Jas. Brown, Rector of Portishead, Somersetshire. He was born July 4, 1781, and in 1802 he took the additional surname of Salusbury, under the will of his cousin, Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq. He succeeded to the Baronetcy, on the demise of his father, the 24th February, 1834. He married, the 25th August, 1807, Patience Christian, daughter of John Philipps Carpenter, Esq., of Mount Tavy, Devonshire, and leaves issue two sons and four daughters. The latter are all the wives of clergymen, and are—Mrs. Morshhead, Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. Hobhouse, and Mrs. Batchelor. Sir William Salusbury Trelawny is succeeded by his elder surviving son, John Salusbury, B.A., formerly M.P. for Tavistock, now the ninth Baronet, a Captain in the Royal Cornwall Rangers, and Deputy Lieutenant of Cornwall, who was born the 2nd June, 1816; and married, the 25th Jan., 1842, Harriet Jane, eldest daughter of John Hearle Tremayne, Esq., of Heligan, and has a son and two daughters. The Trelawnys of Trelawny are an ancient house in Cornwall. The Baronetcy dates from 1628. The Right Rev. Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Bristol, the third Baronet, was one of the prelates who went to the Tower in the reign of James II.; he died Bishop of Winchester in 1721. The fourth Baronet, Sir William Trelawny, was Governor of Jamaica.

LADY RODEN.

THE RIGHT HON. JULIANA ANNE, DOWAGER COUNTESS OF RODEN, was the youngest daughter of John Orde, Esq., of Westwood Hall, Northumberland, and the sister of Lieut.-General Leonard Shaft Orde, of the same place; she was born in 1774, and became the second wife of Robert, second Earl of Roden, K.P., on the 5th July, 1804, and by him (who died the 3rd May, 1845) had issue two sons—John, a Captain of the 7th Hussars; and Augustus, a Captain of the 6th Dragoon Guards. These two sons, and her stepson, the present Earl of Roden, are the only children of her or her husband that survive. Her Ladyship died at Bath, on the 23rd inst.

COLONEL GORDON DRUMMOND.

THIS gallant Crimean officer, a Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, was a scion of the Drummonds of Conneraig, an ancient Scottish race, formerly Thanes of Lennox, represented by John Drummond, Esq., of the Boyce, Gloucestershire. Colonel Gordon Drummond was himself the elder son of the late General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B., by his wife Margaret, eldest daughter of Wm. Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, Durham; and was brother of Russell Drummond, Esq., R.N., who was killed in South America, and of Eliza, present Countess of Effingham. Colonel Gordon Drummond, at the commencement of the late war, in February, 1854, went out with the Guards, and returned from Bulgaria in the following July, to command the 2nd Battalion. On his way home he suffered from an attack of illness of the same nature as that which caused his death. He proceeded to the Crimea in May, 1855, to lead the First, or Crimean, Battalion. Whilst there he was again ill twice—once in the winter, when for some days it was not expected he would recover. He remained, however, in command of the battalion, and returned with the Guards, entering London with his regiment last June. Colonel Drummond died on the 17th instant at Durham, in his forty-eighth year. He was never married.

ADMIRAL FREDERICK WATKINS.

ADMIRAL FREDERICK WATKINS, the oldest Admiral in the Royal Navy whose death has recently occurred, was a scion of the family of Watkins, of Welshpool and Abingdon—a family allied by marriage with the philosopher, John Locke, and represented by the Rev. Henry Watkins, B.A., Vicar of Silstone, Yorkshire. Admiral Watkins was the son of John Watkins, Esq., of the Treasury, by his wife, Elizabeth Barlow. The gallant Admiral's naval services belong to a remote period. His Lieutenantcy dates as far back as November, 1790. He was senior Lieutenant of the *Blanche* at the capture of the French frigate *Pique*, in 1795, when, upon Captain Paulkner being killed, he was made a Post-Captain. Watkins, while Captain of the *Nereide*, engaged with six privateers—one of which, the *Vengeance*, 16 guns, he captured; and, in 1800, he obtained possession of the island of Curaçao, which the French were obliged to evacuate. He received a silver naval medal and two clasps for these achievements, which were honourably mentioned at the time in the *Gazette*. Admiral Watkins was placed on the reserved list in 1851, and was in receipt of a service-pension of 150*l.* a year, in addition to his half-pay. The Admiral married the daughter of Captain Carter, by whom he had issue the late John Barlow Watkins, a Captain in the British Army, and Elizabeth, wife of her cousin, George Parker, Esq., of the 3rd Foot Guards.

MR. RENDEL, C.E.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. James Meadows Rendel, which took place on the 21st instant. Mr. Rendel was past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers; and on Tuesday evening, on the suggestion of the Chairman, Mr. Brunel, as a mark of respect for the memory of the late distinguished member, the meeting adjourned; several members expressing their respect and esteem for their late friend, and their sympathy with his family for the heavy loss they had sustained. We abridge the following sketch of his active life from the Proceedings of the Institution:—

The late Mr. J. M. Rendel was a native of the west of England, where he was practically instructed in the executive part of the profession, and was early selected by Mr. Telford, for laying out and constructing considerable lengths of turnpike roads in Devonshire and Cornwall.

After being engaged in several large works in his native district, he undertook the construction of the east-iron bridge over the river Laira, near Plymouth, at the early age of twenty-two; and to his exclusive direction, with the approval of Mr. Telford, was intrusted the execution of that important work. This was soon followed by the construction of the floating steam-bridge for crossing the estuary of the Dart, near Dartmouth, somewhat on the same principle as those subsequently established by him for crossing the Hamoaze, between Torpoint and Devonport, and, later still, those at Saltash, at Southampton, and at Portsmouth.

He was engaged also in the distribution of the water-mains at her Majesty's dockyard, Plymouth, and on the waterworks at Edinburgh. In 1838 he was exclusively engaged in the Parliamentary contests of that remarkable period in the history of engineering. Among the numerous works upon which he was occupied may be mentioned the Montrose Suspension-bridge, the Inverness Bridge, the Leith and the East and West India and London Docks.

The design for the construction of docks at Birkenhead, in Cheshire, brought Mr. Rendel very prominently before the world. The almost incessant labour, and the mental anxiety, inseparable from this undertaking were more than even his powerful constitution could support, and it is feared that they tended to shorten his valuable life.

The daring project of constructing a dock at Great Grimsby, by projecting the works far out upon the mud banks of the river Humber, was next successfully accomplished; and he commenced the two great works which alone suffice to hand his name down to posterity beside those of Smeaton, Rennie, and Telford—the harbours of refuge of Holyhead and Portland. Both these works were conceived with the largest views, and have been carried on with great rapidity.

Among the other works upon which Mr. Rendel was engaged should also be mentioned the constructions on the river Lea, and the improvements of the Nene river—the latter a work of considerable difficulty, and not yet completed.

He was less engaged in railways than in hydraulic works; but in England he executed the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction line, and in India he had the direction of the East Indian and the Madras Railways, the former projected by Mr. Macdonald Stephenson, as the first of the vast system now being formed. The Ceylon and the Pernambuco lines were also under his charge.

Mr. Rendel was a man of great energy, clear perception, and correct judgment; his practical knowledge was well directed, and he knew how to make good use of the scientific acquisitions and skill of all whose services he engaged. He rose rapidly to a very high position in his profession. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was elected upon the council; he was a very early member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, having joined it in 1824. He had been for the last sixteen years

upon the council, and held the post of President during the years 1852 and 1853.

He was as amiable and kind in private life as he was energetic and firm in public, and his decease has cast a gloom over the whole of the profession of which he was a brilliant ornament.

CANADIAN OPINIONS OF MR. BUCHANAN.—We have no hesitation in saying that the despotism of Europe has found an American ally in Mr. Buchanan. The President elect is personally implicated in the Crampton difficulties. And the circumstance is important, for it is well known that the British Government has withheld the appointment of a successor to Sir John Crampton until the result of the new election is ascertained. If either Mr. Fremont or Mr. Fillmore had been elected, diplomatic relations would immediately have been resumed. But can they be so now? America has virtually declared against England. The United States have given position, and honour, and power to the enemy of England; and are we to expect a Presidential proclamation for the renewal of intercourse with Great Britain, or may it not be expected that "with full evidence of the hostile inflexibility of Great Britain, in trampling upon rights which no independent nation can relinquish," Congress will feel the duty of putting the United States into an armour and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations? This much, at all events, may be said—the election of Mr. Buchanan, corresponding as it does with the national spirit and expectations, is decidedly an untoward and a much-to-be regretted event.—*Quebec Gazette*.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE EAST.—Two-thirds of the *Invalide Russe*, a journal of nearly the size of those of Paris (says a letter from St. Petersburg), are filled with the report of Marshal Vaillant to the Emperor relative to the measures taken by the French War department for the organisation and support of the army in the East. The Russian military council decided on having this report translated and inserted in the *Invalide*, in order to give the Russian public a just idea of the efforts which France was obliged to make, and of the unheard-of means called into play, to meet the Russian force in the Crimea.

CRIMEAN SOLDIERS.—The New York *Evening Post* of the 4th instant says:—"A great many men who left our shores during the late war with Russia to join the British army in the Crimea have now returned, and enlisted in our army. Many of these have the Crimean medal bestowed by the British Government, which they are still permitted to wear. Ten or twelve of them made application at the rendezvous in this city on one day last week, and we are told that some are enlisted almost every day."

SALE OF "LA PRESSE."—M. Emile de Girardin has sold his interest in the *Presse* to M. Milhaud, the banker, after a negotiation of only three days. M. de Girardin was the founder and principal proprietor of the paper. He possessed forty tenths of the shares, and had a salary of 30,000*fr.* as *redacteur* in chief. The terms are, for the forty shares, 800,000*fr.*, and for the editorship, 150,000*fr.*, making together the very handsome sum of 950,000*fr.*, which M. de Girardin will put in to his pocket. After the example of persons in meaner callings, he enters into a covenant not to exercise his trade as a journalist in Paris.

FROM DANTE'S "INFERNO."

CANTO VIII.

PASSAGE OVER THE STYX TO THE CITY OF DIS, WITH THE EPISODES OF PHLEGYAS AND FILIPO ARGENTI.

TRANSLATED BY JOHN A. HERAUD.

RESUMING now my narrative, I tell,
Long ere the basement of that Tower we gained,
The summit drew our eyes as by a spell.
Two Flames we there perceived;—there they remained.
And then a Third their signal answered;
So distant, it might scarce be ascertained.

Soon to the Source of Knowledge* thus I said:
"What mean those lights? That other what replis?
Who they, that placed such beacons overhead?"

Then he to me: "Turn thy observant eyes
On the Mud-Lake, thou'lt see what may explain,
Unless the Marish-fog the view denies."

Never was shaft from cord with swifter strain
Launched on the air, than through the waves, to sight
That moment shown, a tiny Bark amain

Bore usward on, with anxious rapid flight,
Urged by a single Rower, crying out,
Reiterate: "Art come, thou felon-sprite?"

"Phlegyas, Phlegyas, in vain thy shout
This time," quoth then my Lord: "We are but thine,
The Lake while crossing; dare not this to doubt."

As one but just informed of some design
Whereto he has been victim, feels aggrieved;
So Phlegyas seemed in gathered ire to pine.

Straightway that pigmy skiff my Guide received,
Who made me follow, entering it afloat;
Nor seemed it laden till with me it heaved.

So soon as he and I were in, the boat
Put forth, the waters cut its olden prow
To depth unwonted of that dreary Moat.

Whiles thus we thrid our passage through the slough,
Cries One, mud-clad, who towards our pinnace sweeps;
"Thou comest before thy hour: say, who art thou?"

"I come, but tarry not amid these deeps,"
Quoth I: "But who thyself, so stained, so vile?"
And he replied: "Lo, I am one who weeps."

And I: "Weep on; with sorrow, as erewhile,
Remain, accursed spirit. I know thee well,
Even though such filth thy person so defile."

Both hands with that he stretched, our Coracle
To stay; but my wise Master him forbade,
Exclaiming: "Hence, with other hounds as fell."

Then, clasping with his arms my neck, he said,
Kissing my cheeks: "Disdainful soul, but just,
Blessed be she in whom thy form was laid!"

"This man of mood was arrogant, when dust;
And now his Shade grows wild with baffled pride,
Because no virtues memorize his bust."

"How many now, like kings, self-deified,
Who here, like swine, shall surfeit in the mud;
Despised when dead, and all but scorn denied?"

And I: "Sir, glad some, in this greasy flood
Of draff and refuse 'twere to see him dipped,
Before we quit this Wash of slush and sud."

And he to me: "Or ere the shore, unstripped
Of mist, loom on thy sight, thy wish shall have
Fruition, crowned and clad, and lavish-lipped."

Nor long, ere I beheld that brutal slave
Set on, and rent by his ferocious mates;
(Still thank I God, who punished so the knave!)

"To Filippo Argenti!"—thus stimulates
Each one his fellow, till the Florentine
Himself with dental torture lacerates.

Here left we him; of whom I add no line.
—Anon, my ear the sound of sorrow moved,
Wherefore my vision forward I incline.

Quoth then my gentle Guide: "My son beloved;
Now draw we near the City, surnamed Dis,
Numerous in people, grave in temper proved."

"Master," said I, "already, as I see,
There in the Vale its Minarets I wis,
Ruddy, as raised from some Fire-world to this."

And he: "The Eternal Fire burns inwardly,
That outwardly they show, vermillion-hued;
Such as this nether Hell reveals to thee."

* Virgil. *Æneid* viii. 634. † This image is added by the translator.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.

We are happy to find that this favourite lounge is reopened for the winter season with a considerable addition of attraction. Many new and interesting pictures have been added—one or two of peculiar excellence; and, at the same time, some rubbish. A certain number of the unsold pictures of last season are still in their places. The fine snowy view in Norway is still to be had for the £400 which the artist has asked for it—in vain, hitherto, as it would appear.

Of M. Couture we have a fine female head, entitled "La Réverie," quite worthy of this great master of expression. A beautiful female, with raven locks, is sunk in thought. No accessorial figures or objects enable us to judge of the subject of the reverie. But the expression comes up to the title. Volition is for the moment entirely neutralised by the hold of some distant object on the *morale* and *physique* of the fair day-dreamer. The execution is in some places wavering, as if it were an early work of the artist. But the study bears the stamp of the greatest expressionist of the day, now that M. Paul Delaroche has been consigned to the tomb.

Mr. Stanfield has painted larger pictures than the "Dutch Dogger" with the bowsprit carried away; but, in our opinion, none more perfect. As a piece of local marine painting comprising a galliot with a single large wave in view, we do not know any production of the old Dutch school which we would prefer to this. In a large composition Vandewelde might have the advantage, but we defy any one to point out a foreign production in which a salt-water subject is treated with more clearness, truth, and delicacy than this. The figures are also very good—not stuffed in as unavoidable, as many great landscape-painters have done, but fulfilling the intention of the poet:—

On the Dogger Bank, on the cold North Sea,
Wearily day and night toil we.

"Cattle Drove," by C. Troyon. This picture looks as if M. Troyon had both Velasquez and Rembrandt in his eye, and he has here caught no small amount of the inspiration of both. This picture represents a drove of cattle in a lane between high trees embrowned with autumn. Through the opening of the russet leaves the sun of a clear November strikes with magical force on the heads, horns, and back ridges of the cattle, and on the dust which they have raised. This work, in our opinion, shows great originality. The colour, light, and shade, although singular, have the charm of great effect. The cattle do not appear to us to be one whit inferior to those of Rosa Bonheur.

"A Breton Family," by Antigna, is a picture by an artist of great ability, who does not appear to have the inclination to throw much colour into this powerful production. It represents a poor family of ancient Gauls at their frugal meal of porridge. The figures are full of the most charming naïveté. The treatment is far more severe than in Erskine Nicol's "Irish Cabin Life." This is certainly humble life classicized—but to a fault, we must say. The colours of nature are nowhere so neutral as this.



"LE DEJEUNER," PAINTED BY E. BOUQUET, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE GALLERY.

There are two remarkable pictures of minute painting by modern German artists in the manner of the Dutch of the latter half of the seventeenth century. "Grand'mère et Petit-Fils," by Mayer, of Bremen, an artist of the Dusseldorf school, is an old woman and a boy, with still life, in the Mieris fashion—in our opinion no way less

this figure, and with the picture generally. There are other excellent and striking works of Chalon, Ansdell, Engelhardt, Bilders, Brias, Roffaen, Pieron, Hulk, and a charming classical landscape by Corot, which needs varnishing. But enough for the present.

ably treated. Another picture of minute painting is quite as curious—"Still Life," by Preyer. The chief object is a large glass of hock, in which is reflected the whole room—quite a Dutch conceit; but as curious, and as successfully done, as if Van Huysum had been the painter.

"Cattle on the Banks of a River," by Dehaes, is another work of great power, which admits of little description by the critic. It is a brilliant hazy production, in a tone of frosted silver, which we particularly recommend to the reader's attention when he visits the Crystal Palace.

Of the works of artists whose names are altogether unknown to us, we were very much struck with the "Church of St. John, Toledo," which reminds us of David Roberts (when he chooses to take pains). It is a fine interior of that Spanish variety of Gothic which is so picturesque.

"Le Déjeuner," by E. Bouquet, is the subject which we have chosen for illustration. A very pretty picture of two very pretty women in the very pretty costume of last century. One of these ladies is a brunette; and the other, seated to the right, is fair-haired. A parrot engages their attention, so as to be productive of jealousy to the lapdog on the floor, who is evidently impatient at not receiving a larger share of notice and of tartine. The dog is evidently an old favourite, but, as the poet sings—

Souvent femme varie,
Bien fol est qui s'y fie.

The parrot, and not the lapdog, is evidently the favourite of the moment.

During the Gothic mania the painters of the last century were neglected, but they are now again popular. Boudoirs are fitted up à la Louis Quinze. Not only the earlier Watteau of the Regency, but the subsequent Chardin Delatour and Fragonard came into request as the decorations of another age of industrial luxury. The artist, in this instance, has sought the greatest historical accuracy. The buhl table, the small old china, the coiffure of the ladies, all recall that gay, thoughtless period which was so brilliantly painted by Grimm and Du Cleffand, and so pleasantly in the letters of Horace Walpole and the novels of Prevost. It was not an age of great events, but certainly one of fine clothes, fine furniture, and gay social ease, although not of political solidity.

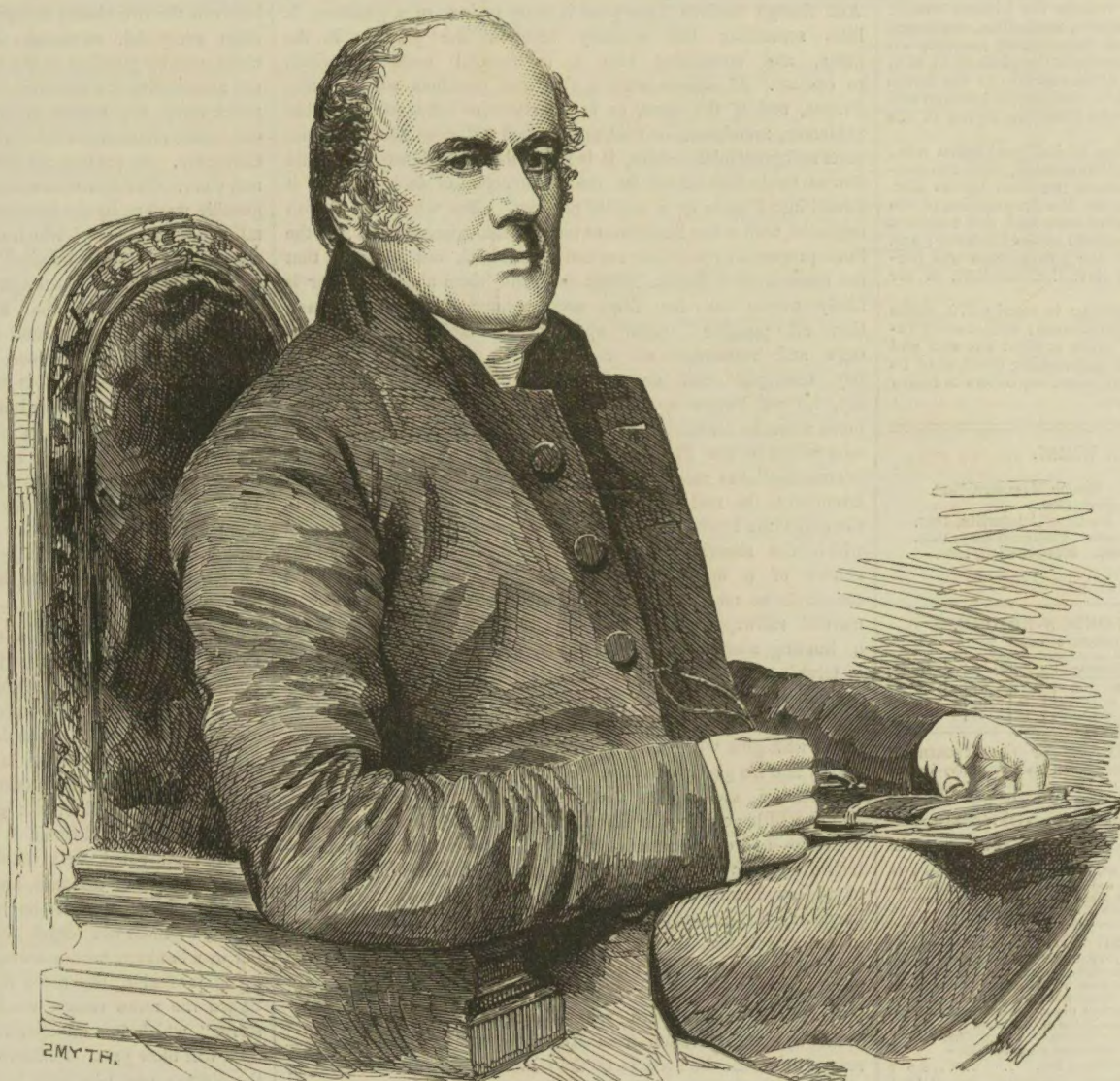
The execution of the picture is very good, the colours well blended and harmonised—nothing braying or discordant. The head of the blonde to the right has for us a particular fascination, and is as nice a piece of painting as any in the room. We cannot conceive that those who like the charming expression of Reynolds, and his firm Venetian handling of glossy tissues, should not be pleased with



"THE PASSAGE OVER THE STYX TO THE CITY OF DIS."—FROM DANTE'S "INFERNO."—PAINTED BY ART SCHEFFER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)

THE NEW BISHOP OF DURHAM.

THE ceremony of confirming the election of the Right Rev. Dr. Longley, late Bishop of Ripon, to the Bishopric of Durham, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Maltby, took place at York Cathedral on Friday (last week). There was a large attendance to witness the ceremony. The Bishop elect arrived at the Cathedral at about half-past eleven o'clock, and was received at the south entrance by the Worshipful Granville Harcourt Vernon, the Vicar-General; Dr. Bower, the Bishop's Advocate; the Archbishop's Registrar (Mr. Joseph Buckle); Mr. W. Hudson, the Proctor; Mr. C. A. Thistleton, the Archbishop's Secretary; Mr. J. Burder, the Bishop of Durham's London Secretary; the Hon. and Rev. S. W. Lawley, Sub-Dean; the Venerable S. Croyke, Archdeacon of York; the Ven. W. Long, Archdeacon of the East Riding; the Rev. Canon Residentiary Harcourt, the Rev. Canon Residentiary Hawkins, the Rev. Canon Residentiary Baillie, and the Rev. Canon Gooch; the Rev. E. J. Raines, Sub-Chanter; and the Rev. B. E. Metcalfe, and the Rev. A. H. Ashworth, Vicars Choral. The procession, headed by vergers and macebearers, moved forward to the vestry, where the Bishop and some of the principal officers remained for a short time, and afterwards proceeded to the choir. The Bishop elect having taken his seat in the stall appropriated to the Dean, the Rev. B. E. Metcalfe read the Litany; at the conclusion of which the Vicar-General and the other officials proceeded to the place of confirmation, at the centre of the first elevation leading to the altar. The ceremony of exhibiting her Majesty's letters patent assenting to the election of the new Bishop having been gone through, the latter was in due form presented to the Vicar-General. Proclamation was then made summoning all opposers of the confirmation to appear, but none being forthcoming they were accused of contumacy, and precluded from all further opposition. The remainder of the quaint formalities having been gone through, the Bishop elect took the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, simony, and canonical obedience. The final sentence was then read and confirmed, which ended the ceremony.



THE NEW BISHOP OF DURHAM (THE RIGHT REV. DR. LONGLEY).—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

The Right Rev. Dr. CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1815, taking a first-class in classics. He is a younger son of Mr. John Longley,

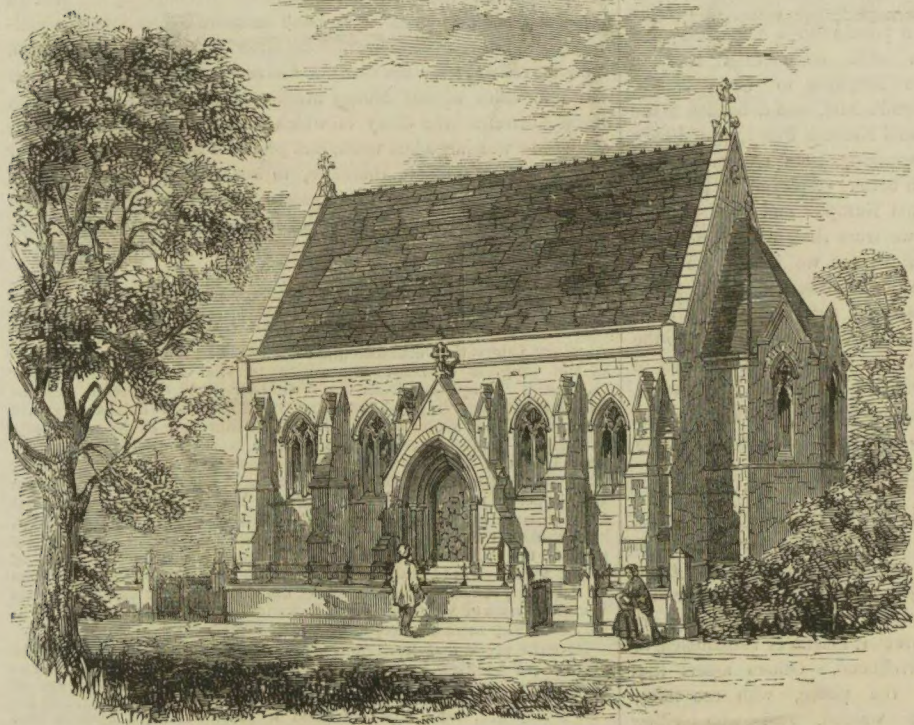
eighty-seven; the late Dr. Van Mildert died upwards of seventy years old; his immediate predecessor, Dr. Shute Barrington, at ninety-two, after an incumbency of thirty-five years' duration. Since

formerly Recorder of Rochester, and for some time one of the magistrates of the Thames Police Court. He was born at Rochester in 1794, and having gone through the usual course at Westminster School removed to Oxford. In 1829 he was presented to the rectory of West Tytherley, near Stockbridge, Hampshire, and in 1831 resigned that benefice on being elected to the head mastership of Harrow School. On the formation of the see of Ripon, in 1836, he was appointed by Lord Melbourne, then Prime Minister, to be its first Bishop, and has presided over that diocese up to the present time. His theological views are moderate, with a slight leaning to the Evangelical rather than to the High Church party.

In the *Durham Advertiser* it is stated:—"He had, in fact, the Bishopric to make; he has worked very hard, and has exhibited the genuine characteristics of a Christian Bishop. He is a patient, courteous, and clever man; and, we think, no one who knows anything of his Lordship's character will be inclined to grudge him the preferment he has earned."

The income of the new Bishop of Durham will be £8000 a year, and he will have at his disposal ecclesiastical patronage to the amount of nearly £40,000 a year, independent of the canonries in the cathedral, which are worth several thousands a year, the three archdeaconries, and the chancellorship. The principal benefices which fall to the gift of the Bishop of Durham for the time being are the rectory of Stanhope, worth £5000 a year; the rectory of Bishop Wearmouth, worth £1800 a year; the rectory of Sedgfield, worth £1800 a year; the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, worth £1700 a year; the rectory of Easington, worth £1400 a year; the rectory of Houghton-le-Skerne, worth £1400 a year; the rectory of Whitburn, worth £1200 a year; the rectory of Egglecliffe, worth £1100 a year; the rectory of Wolsingham, worth £1000 a year; and the rectory of Ryton, worth £1000 a year.

It would seem that the see of Durham is favourable to longevity: Dr. Maltby has just retired from its supervision at the ripe age of



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHAMPION-PARK, DENMARK-HILL.

the Reformation the Bishopric has been held by only twenty prelates, thus giving about fifteen years as the average tenure of the see. Out of these prelates, not to mention those already given above, four held the see for nineteen years, one for twenty years, one for twenty-seven years, one for twenty-eight years, and two for twenty-one years; and one, viz., Nathaniel Lord Crowe, occupied it for the unparalleled period of forty-eight years—namely, from 1674 to 1722. Of the first seven prelates after the Reformation, three—namely, Dr. Hutton, Dr. Matthew, and Dr. Montaigne—were translated to York, and one, Dr. Neale, to Winchester; an instance also occurs of one prelate being translated to Durham from the see of London. For the last two hundred years no translation from the see of Durham has taken place; and yet, strange to say, Dr. Van Mildert, who died in 1836, is the first Bishop since the Reformation whose body has been interred in the Cathedral of Durham.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHAMPION-PARK, DENMARK-HILL.

THE members of the German Lutheran community resident in Camberwell and the surrounding neighbourhood—a comparatively numerous body—some time since came to the determination to erect a suitable building for the celebration of their services, which hitherto have been performed in a school-room. A site having been procured on Sir Claude de Crespigny's estate in Champion-park, the first stone of the new building was solemnly laid in the month of June in last year.

The church, which has recently been opened and dedicated, is capable of containing 200 persons, and consists of a nave, 43 feet by 28 feet, with an apsidal



ENGLISH PROTESTANT CHURCH, AT ORTAKÖI, NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.

chancel; and on the north side is an attached vestry, with organ-chamber over. The nave is divided into five bays, the centre one of which on the south side contains a bold engaged and gabled doorway, forming the principal entrance. The chancel windows are filled with stained glass. The roofs are of sharp pitch and are of lightly-stained deal, the principals of which are carried on to corbelled stone shafts with carved terminals. The open benches are of deal, lightly stained and varnished; the altar-table, rail, and pulpit are oak; and the gas-fittings are of a highly decorative character.

The grounds are inclosed from the road with an ornamental dwarf wall and iron railing.

The church, which is Gothic of Early Decorated date, has been erected in Bath stone and Kentish Rag, by Mr. George Myers, of Lambeth, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. George Low, architect, of Clement's-lane, City. The cost has been upwards of £2000. The Rev. Mr. Meyer is the Minister.

THE FIRST ENGLISH CHURCH IN TURKEY.

THE late war having led to a considerable increase in the number of English residents in the suburbs of Constantinople, among their earliest requirements was the provision of an edifice for Protestant worship. The location chosen was the village of Ortaköi, whence a Correspondent writes—"The accompanying sketch, from the pencil of Mr. S. Thomson, H.M.S. *Queen*, represents the first English church erected in Turkey, and which was opened in this village on Whit-Sunday last. The edifice is of Early English architecture, from the designs and estimates of George Wood and Co., architects



NORMAN ARCHES RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN THE CLOISTER, WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Galata, upon whose taste and energy it reflects the highest credit. We number amongst our little flock architects, mechanics, engineers, English merchants, an English school, and Government employes—in all about eighty souls. The Rev. S. K. Stothert, Chaplain of H.M.S. *Queen*, kindly, for five months, performed Divine service in the house of the English school here; until at length a plan for the erection of a church was set on foot, and within six weeks from the laying of the first stone the sacred edifice was opened.

Divine service commenced with prayers at half-past seven a.m., followed at ten o'clock by the Litany and Communion, with the celebration of the Holy Eucharist, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Curtis, missionary sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to Turkey. At three o'clock prayers were said, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Horace Blakiston, Chaplain to the Embassy; and at six an evening service for the benefit of the parishioners was performed, and the sermon preached by the Rev. J. K. Stothert, of her Majesty's ship *Queen*.

"The collections during the day, amounting to nearly £70, spoke strongly of the public sympathy in so good a cause; whilst every incident connected with so interesting an event marked the zeal and propriety of all well-wishers towards an undertaking the first of its kind in Turkey, and which, it is hoped, will stimulate others to follow the good example of the villagers of Ortaköi."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 30.—1st Sunday in Advent. Sinope Massacre, 1853.
MONDAY, Dec. 1.—Alexander I. of Russia died, 1825.
TUESDAY, 2.—Napoleon I. crowned, 1804. Battle of Austerlitz, 1807.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Battle of Hohenlinden, 1800. Flaxman died, 1826.
THURSDAY, 4.—Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642. Hobbes died, 1679.
FRIDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1792.
SATURDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 25	3 40	4 0	4 20	4 40	5 0	5 25

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, for the Treatment
of Clubfoot, Spinal and other Deformities, 315, Oxford-street (late Bloomsbury-square).
Number of patients admitted 20,000
Under treatment 1,600
Severe cases waiting for admission 200
Increased accommodations have been provided, but additional funds are required to render them available.

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The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following additional Contributions:—
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1856.

BRITISH capital, when it sniffs five per cent as its reward, will take to itself wings and fly to the uttermost ends of the earth. For a prospect of six, seven, or eight per cent, it will associate itself with any reasonable or unreasonable enterprise. It will indulge in the most romantic schemes—will jump into the gulf of Spanish Bonds—will run into the jaws of Pennsylvanian finance—will knock its head against a Royal British Bank—or fritter away its golden sovereigns in the attempt to extract sunbeams out of cucumbers. But capersome, adventurous, and credulous as it may be, it does not appear as if it would be charmed out of Englishmen's pockets for the construction of railways in Russia. Great is the Czar; great in their own way are the houses of Baring and of Hope, and great is the gambling spirit of modern enterprise;—but there is a limit to all things. The power of the Czar does not extend to the making of railways through the desert at the cost of upwards of forty millions sterling; nor does the influence of the Barings, Hopes, Rothschilds, Percires, &c., reach so wide as to extract that sum for such a purpose out of the accumulated savings either of Englishmen or Frenchmen.

And though modern Enterprise is more or less of a gambler, it likes something like equality between the players in the game, and something like a commercial basis on which to operate. If Russia were a rich and populous country like France, and if the Czar, or any number of influential Russian noblemen, merchants, or traders, planned railways between great ports and great inland cities, it is likely that British capital would flow as freely into Russia for the construction of such lines as it flowed into France for a similar purpose. But when the British capitalist, with a few hundreds or thousands to spare, reflects that the lines proposed by the Czar are not commercial, but military; that the commerce of Russia cannot maintain them at present, nor is likely to do so, for fifty, nay, a hundred, years to come; that all possible traffic upon them, including the passage and repassage of regiments or armies would not pay one per cent or a quarter per cent on the outlay, he will button up his pockets, and try some project nearer home when he travels in search of a dividend. The gentleman who writes to the *Times* under the signature of a "Hertfordshire Incumbent" has more than once done good service in drawing attention to the real nature of the proposed Russian railways; to the difficulties attendant upon their construction; and to the hazard which the shareholders will incur of losing not only the chance of a dividend, but the last farthing of their capital. Russia is no more ripe for the possession of a line of commercial railways than a boy of ten years old is for a yacht, a hunting stud, a pack of hounds, or a balance at Coutts' or Glyn's. Russia, and many a little boy, will no doubt arrive at the requisite age for the possession of these necessities; but, in the mean time, any kind friend who shall attempt to endow either with gifts which they cannot use, will but throw away his money and his good intentions. Military roads, whether of iron or of macadam, are another matter; and if Russia requires them, Russia will have to make them. *Le Nord*, the Russian organ at Brussels—as we are reminded by the "Hertfordshire Incumbent"—insists that a Government like that of Russia, at the head of 70,000,000 of subjects, having decided on the necessity of railways (for military purposes), will certainly construct them, without any need of resorting to the experience, the capital, or the iron mines of England. Perhaps so; but when we learn that the population per square mile of the districts through which the first and second of the proposed railways are to pass—those from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, with a branch from Kowno to the Prussian frontier—scarcely exceeds the average of the remote county of Caithness, or one-half of that of the thinly-peopled Welsh county of Cardigan, we incline to the belief that *Le Nord*, like its master, is a vain boaster. The third proposed line, from Moscow to Nijni Novgorod, will intersect a country with a population slightly greater to the square mile than that of Merionethshire, and not much more than that of the county of Cumberland. The fourth line, from Theodosia to Kaffa, yields nearly the same figures, but somewhat less—showing an average population equal to that of the mountainous county of Westmoreland. The fifth line, from Malo Archangelsk to Libau, averages a population a trifle less than that of Merionethshire, and a trifle more than that of Perthshire. A direct line from Brighton to Cape Wrath, with a branch at the south to the Land's End, and a branch to the north to John o' Groat's, Golspie, and Kessock Ferry, would be a better speculation, commercially speaking, than either of these Russian lines. The Czar is much better employed in planning railways than in waging war against Europe; and even if they be devised for warlike purposes, we trust that, sooner or later, he will succeed in constructing them; for we have some faith in the railway as an instrument of civilisation. But if he wishes to have railways by an easy and natural, and not by a difficult and unnatural, growth, let him turn his attention to the arts of peace—encourage and develop the trade and industry of his subjects, and throw open his ports to the commerce of the world. He will then have railways as they are wanted, and will find no difficulty in borrowing the money to make, and earning the money to maintain, them.

WHATEVER may be the cause, it is but too painfully evident that London does not afford the security for life and property which its inhabitants have a right to expect. It is the opinion of many that garotte and other robberies are frequent, because, by the operation of the ticket-of-leave system, hypocritical and desperate villains are let loose upon society, without character, means of subsistence, or chance of obtaining an honest livelihood. Others assert that the fault lies principally with the police, who are never to be found where they are wanted, and who either waste their time, and the substance of householders, by flirtations with cooks and housemaids, or who fritter away their energies in fierce crusades against boys with hoops, and old women with apple-stalls. There is more or less of truth in both of these hypotheses. Even if the ticket-of-leave men were thrice as numerous and thrice as desperate as they are, a little more vigour and a change of system on the part of the police would speedily free the public from danger. The days of the ticket-of-leave system are numbered; but, with or without such a system, an immense city like London will always provide a sufficient number of thieves and scoundrels to find work for the police. That the police are numerous enough every taxpayer knows and feels; but it remains a question whether the most is made of the capabilities of the existing force, and whether there may not be something in the system by which the movements of the constables on duty are regulated which actually facilitates the plans and the operations of cunning and daring depredators. The police know too much of the thieves; and the thieves know too much of the police. There is not a professional robber, garotter, burglar, pilferer, or other variety of the thief genus, whose face and person are not well known to the police; but the police can in no wise interfere with such industrious craftsmen unless they actually pounce upon them while at work. On the other hand, every thief knows the movements of the police;—knows at what hour, and at what minute, such a constable will pass such a spot, and how long it will be before he again makes his appearance. In the interval the work of the burglar or the garotter is to be done; and done it too often is, with as much ease as if there were no such person as a policeman in the wide metropolis. The war

between the two classes is regular and systematic, and each gives the other every fair advantage in the fight, like two opponents at chess, or two pugilists in the ring. But it seems to us that, without augmenting the numbers or sensibly increasing the cost of the police force, the means might be adopted of changing to some extent the character of this daily and nightly war between Thief and Constable. At present the conditions of the battle are too plain and clear. For this reason the strife should be transformed into a guerilla warfare, by the institution of another and supplementary battalion, the members of which should have no specified beat, and no regular hours. One hundred picked constables, well armed, and mounted on good horses, might act with the greatest advantage as a force auxiliary to the main army;—might traverse London in all directions night and day, and leave villainy no breathing time for its operations. The expense of maintaining such a force would be trifling, for the plan does not involve the necessity of adding to the numbers of the police, but only of augmenting the pay of the hundred men who might be chosen for the duty, and of providing them with horses. When such a place as Buckingham-gate, at the very threshold of the Queen's Palace, is not safe—when Paddington-green is as dangerous after nightfall as Bagshot and Hounslow heaths were in the days of our forefathers—it is surely time that some plan should be adopted to free the metropolis from the scandal, as well as from the danger.

ENGLAND is carrying on a roaring trade. The trade tables for October, issued on Thursday, inform us that the imports of coffee, cotton, flax, hemp, flour, wheat, provisions, silk, tea, timber, wine, wool, &c., were much in excess of the imports in October, 1855, and in October, 1854. The declared value of the exports, too, is, in the month, £1,800,000 in excess of the exports in October, 1855, and upwards of £4,000,000 in excess of those of October, 1854. We may take it for granted that this great and increasing trade is not carried on at a loss. In fact, the rate of profit is higher than usual, for it enables the merchants to pay a much-increased rate of discount, and still carry on their trade with advantage. And though the rate of discount is a proper subject of regret, we must not forget that the people who get rich by it are our own bankers, money-owners, and discount-brokers. The trade being profitable, the more it is extended and the longer it is continued the more reason we have to hope that the "commercial storm" which has lowered threateningly over Europe for some time will blow past. Hitherto our trade has only increased under the alarm; and now light is breaking through the murky clouds. Wheat is from 16s. to 18s. per quarter lower than it was last year at this time, and the price tends downward all over the Continent. As the price of food falls other things will become cheaper; there will be less disposition to hoard or keep back commodities; and capital, though it cannot be suddenly increased, will become apparently more plentiful, and the rate of discount will decline. The factitious demand for it, too, is lessening. The Government of France has stopped partially the work of demolition and of rebuilding in Paris. In Austria it has been resolved to issue no more concessions for railways, and not to urge forward those already conceded to completion. Russian railways are not likely to find acceptance here and increase the difficulties of our Money Market. The supply of gold, too, from Australia—the delay of which had occasioned some inconvenience—was large last week, and promises in future to be larger than ever. We begin, therefore, to see through and under the long-coming storm, and as it passes away without doing much mischief it will leave the industry of the country and of all Europe more active and prosperous than it has been within the memory of man.

NORMAN ARCHES DISCOVERED AT WINCHESTER.

A VERY interesting archeological discovery has recently been made in the progress of some alterations in the Close of Winchester Cathedral. It appears, from the *Winchester Quarterly Record*, that the workmen, in removing the stone wall which connects the Deanery with the dark cloister which formerly led to the infirmary of the monastery, brought to light a series of five massive Norman arches and pillars, the centre one being of much larger dimensions than the remaining four. They are all in good preservation, and through the central arch the proposed roadway will be carried. There is no doubt but that these arches are a portion of the sedilia of the old chapter-house, which, Milner tells us, "was of Norman workmanship, as appears by some of the pillars and arches which formed the seats still remaining in the wall." This building, which was 90 feet square (large portions of it being yet visible in the walls of the cloister above alluded to), has been the scene of very important historical events, rendering it one of extraordinary interest; for, as our great local historian writes:—

Here the proud and irreligious John humbled himself at the feet of Archbishop Langton, in order to be absolved from his sentence of excommunication, and renewed the unnecessary and servile pledge of homage which had before been given to Pope Innocent III. Hither his son Henry III. came and preached a formal sermon, upon a text which he had chosen, to the assembled monks, in order to induce them to choose his half-brother, Ethelmar, for their Bishop. In this place, also, by the intervention of the prior and monks, a fatal misunderstanding which had taken place between our Henry of Winchester and his gallant son and deliverer, Edward I., was happily compromised.

The chapter-house, which was the undoubted work of Walkelin, the nephew of William the Conqueror, was destroyed, as also were the splendid cloisters by Bishop Horne, who filled the see in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and who is described as a "man that could never abide any ancient monument, act, or deeds, that gave any light of, or to, godly religion." The arches, situated as they are, beneath some fine lime-trees, will, when the ground is excavated and planted with shrubs, present a very picturesque appearance from many points of view.

RUMOURD RETIREMENT OF LORD PANMURE.—A London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—"I believe that the retirement from office of Lord Panmure may be expected as an event certain to occur, in the course of a few months; as soon, in fact, as the accounts and administrative arrangements of the war can be wound up, and the department set fairly going on its peace footing. When Lord Panmure was called upon to succeed the Duke of Newcastle, I have reason to know that he responded to the call solely because of the serious nature of the crisis, and from the most praiseworthy motives. As soon as he has accomplished what he considers to be his mission—the conclusion of the war, and all that relates thereto—Lord Panmure will hand over the department to his successor, and will either retire altogether to Scotland, or fill some office—like that of Lord Privy Seal—not involving such hard work as the Secretaryship of State for War. Lord Panmure's successor will doubtless be chosen from one of three statesmen whom I name—Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Duke of Somerset, and Lord Dalhousie. Mr. Peel is not going to leave the department for the present—at least until the Estimates are passed."

THE BARONY OF WENTWORTH.—In our last Number the succession of Lady Byron to the Barony of Wentworth was announced. We have since learned that this peerage will, at her decease, devolve on her grandson, Viscount Ockham; it will so pass, without the estates, which he will not inherit till after the death of his father, the Earl of Lovelace, on whom they were settled for life on his marriage with her Ladyship's only child, now deceased, the Hon. Ada Augusta Byron, late Countess of Lovelace.

The Mecklenburg Diet has rejected the proposal to join the Zollverein.

THE COURT.

The cessation of Royal hospitalities, consequent on the death of the Prince of Leiningen, continues; and official intimation has been made that it is not her Majesty's intention to receive company at Windsor Castle until Christmas. According to present arrangements, the Court will retire to Osborne early in December, returning to the Castle for the Christmas festivities on Tuesday, the 23rd proximo.

The *sojour* of Prince Frederick William of Prussia terminates this week. His Royal Highness proceeds to the Tuileries on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon before returning to Berlin.

The birthday of the Princess Royal was celebrated by the inhabitants of Windsor on Friday se'night with the customary loyal manifestations.

The Queen has paid almost daily visits to the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Prince Consort and Prince Frederick William have generally enjoyed the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves, where an enormous quantity of game has fallen to the guns of their Royal Highnesses. On Tuesday the Princes went out hunting.

On Sunday the Court attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle, the Dean of Windsor officiating.

The remains of the Prince of Leiningen were interred on the 20th inst. Sir Alexander Malet, her Majesty's Minister at Frankfort, attended on behalf of the Queen.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council yesterday (Friday) at Windsor Castle.

The Earl of Caithness has succeeded Lord De Tabley as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

His Highness Mehemet Ali Pacha has taken his departure from London and returned to Paris.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Persigny entertained a select circle at dinner on Sunday last.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington are entertaining a select circle of friends at Strathfieldsaye.

The Lady Adeliza Fitzalan Manners has given birth to a daughter; and, with the infant, is progressing favourably.

The marriage of Colonel Biddulph, Master of the Royal Household, with the Hon. Mary Seymour (date one of the Queen's Maids of Honour), is to be solemnised on Wednesday next.

Miss Rothschild, eldest daughter of Baron Lionel Rothschild, is shortly to be espoused to her cousin, Baron Alphonse Rothschild, of Paris.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is said that in future no Ensign will be allowed to join a regiment without being proficient in military drill, even to the use of the Minié rifle.

An Admiralty order has been received at Sheerness postponing the experiments that were to have taken place at Shoeburyness on the floating-battery *Trusty*. She remains now at her harbour moorings, all ready; on the inside of her starboard side—the side intended to be fired at—all her ports are secured by solid timber, shored with square bulks of timber from the side to the midships hatchway combings. This certainly could not be adopted if she was in action against a stone battery, and it has been suggested that she should receive the fire in the same state she must be in active service. Notwithstanding this the undermentioned officers have offered their services to remain on board her while under fire:—Captain Edward P. Halsted, Commander Henry Lloyd, Lieutenant Frederick Pyne, Lieutenant Godfrey Taylor, and Lieutenant George V. Phillips, all belonging to the *Edinburgh* screw steam guardship, of the reserve, at Sheerness. Several consultations of naval and artillery officers have recently been held at Sheerness and at Shoeburyness.

So large is the number of invalid troops now stationed at St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham, awaiting an order for their discharge that the Commissioners from Chelsea Hospital have been occupied for three days in medically inspecting those non-commissioned officers and men who had been recommended for discharge from the service. The Commissioners engaged in this duty were Dr. D. MacLachlan, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; and Mr. A. Moorhead, the secretary of Chelsea Hospital, assisted by Dr. J. R. Taylor, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and Dr. J. C. G. Tice. During the sitting of the board 386 invalids were inspected by the Commissioners—a larger number than were ever before inspected on one occasion—the whole of whom were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to be discharged from Chatham. Notwithstanding the immense number of invalids discharged from St. Mary's invalid dépôt during the past year, there are still upwards of 1500 sick and wounded men at that establishment, and a detachment of eighty men arrived on Saturday.

A MEMORANDUM has been issued by Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, Inspector-General of Infantry, calculated to give effect to the Horse Guards regulations regarding dépôt battalions. Among other things it is laid down that the commanders of battalions shall examine the officers of the dépôt once a week, and that on another day in each week the senior Captain of each dépôt shall examine his young, or untrained officers in all details of their duty, not merely as to drill, but in everything connected with the men's pay, powers of courts-martial, and, generally, in the interior economy of a company, and the provisions of the "good-conduct warrant." This practice will be sure to make the senior Captain himself become well versed in all such details, and will also prepare the younger officers for the examination of the commander of the dépôt battalion.

THE training of the Irish militia will take place about May or June next, when the several regiments will be called out for twenty-eight days' drill. Orders have just been issued to the Colonels of Irish militia to enrol men to complete the establishment of their respective regiments.

GENERAL BEATSON.—His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has ordered a Court of Inquiry to assemble in London immediately, composed of the following officers:—Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B. (president); Major-General Lord William Paulet, C.B.; Major-General Lawrence, C.B.; Major-General Cameron, C.B.; Colonel Norcott, C.B. The duty imposed upon this Court is to investigate the serious charges and accusations made during the recent war by General Shirley against General Beatson—which charges led to the removal of the latter officer from his command.

On Saturday the freight-ship *Akbar* was towed down from Woolwich to Gravesend, and embarked Colonel Maclean and a detachment consisting of eighteen gunners of the Royal Artillery Regiment, and three women, for Bermuda. The *Akbar* sailed from Gravesend, on Monday, for her destination.

THE ceremony of warping the huge floating-battery, *Thunderbolt*, out of the fitting basin at Woolwich took place on Monday morning. This was effected in the ordinary manner employed for the removal of ships to the river, and, from her singularly bulky and novel construction, it excited considerable interest. She then steered off under her own steam, and was taken in tow by the steam-tenders *Monkey* and *Widgeon*. Master-Commander Muggford, from the Commodore's flagship *Fisgard*, and a party of riggers, undertook the charge of the *Thunderbolt* to Chatham, where she is to be placed in reserve near to Rochester-bridge. All her internal arrangements, together with the application of her machinery, &c., have been carried out in Woolwich basin.

THE Royal Artillery and Marines, according to a garrison order recently issued at Woolwich, constituting each Monday a "marching day," were turned out with complete equipments last Monday morning; and, accompanied by three full bands of music, proceeded, in divisional battalions, brigades, and batteries, through Nightingale-place and over Plumstead-common, the column extending upwards of two miles. Major-General Sir W. F. Williams, attended by his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Teesdale, and Staff; Colonel Bloomfield, A.D.C. to her Majesty, and superintendent of drills; and Colonel-Commandant Brown, accompanied the troops. After an hour's march thence through Old Charlton, the cloudy state of the atmosphere rendered it advisable to return to quarters. The squadron of junior recruits not joining in the march were put through a course of carbine drills and blank-cartridge firing on Woolwich-common.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON has already entered actively on his duties, and has appointed Wednesday next, the 3rd December, for the consecration of the new church of St. Mary, Spring-grove. As much interest will naturally attach to this first public act of his Lordship, we shall next week give an engraving of the church, and an account of the ceremony. Tickets of admission to the consecration may, we understand, be had on application to Mr. Cole, at the Spring-grove Estate-office; and the directors of the South-Western Railway have arranged that the 9.45 express train on that morning shall stop at the Spring-grove station, near the church, with passengers from London.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Herries, the son of the late distinguished statesman, to whom the country is indebted for many useful and important reforms in the administration of public affairs, is made Deputy Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue; and Mr. Spencer Ponsonby, who accompanied Lord Clarendon in the capacity of Private Secretary to the Conferences of Paris, is appointed to the vacancy created at the Board by the promotion of Mr. Herries. Mr. Spencer Ponsonby was previously Private Secretary to Lord Palmerston during the time that he held the seals of the Foreign Office.

The Ecclesiastical Conference now sitting in Berlin have decided for the maintenance of the union of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches as effected by King Frederick William III.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—A Royal Commission has been issued to inquire into the present arrangements for transacting the civil and criminal business of the superior courts of law at Westminster, and into the manner and times of holding the circuits: and to report to her Majesty whether any and what improvements can be effected therein; and particularly whether the number of the Common Law Judges can be reduced without detriment to the public service. The Commissioners appointed are the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Campbell), Lord Wensleydale, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Cresswell, the Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley (her Majesty's Solicitor-General), Sir Frederic Thesiger, and Mr. Horatio Waddington (Under Secretary of State).

THE INCOME-TAX.—A public meeting, called by an association recently formed for the reduction of this tax from 16d. to 7d. in the pound, was held at the London Tavern on Monday evening—Sir J. Duke, M.P., presiding. The following resolution was passed:—"That the present enormous charge of 16d. in the pound levied on income is, from the mode of its assessment, most oppressive and unjust; and, as the understanding at the time of passing the Acts of Parliament by which the tax was increased was that they were to continue in force for one year after the termination of the war, and no longer, this meeting is of opinion that those Acts of Parliament ought to be repealed from and after the 5th of April next." A resolution condemning the present system of levying the Income-tax, by taxing precarious and permanent income alike, and pledging the meeting to use every legitimate means to obtain either a more equitable adjustment of the tax, and an improvement in the mode of assessment, or a total repeal of it upon trades and professions, was likewise passed.

MR. SPURGEON AT THE SURREY MUSIC HALL.—On Sunday morning Mr. Spurgeon made his appearance again in the new Music Hall at the Surrey Gardens, and conducted a religious service, at which some 5000 or 6000 people were present. Great precautions were taken to prevent any accident. In reference to the statement that a chapel was to be built which would contain 15,000 persons, Mr. Spurgeon said there was no ground for such an exaggeration. The proposed chapel would not have more than 5000 sittings.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE DISSENTERS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday last, Sir F. Kelly applied for a rule calling on the Tiverton burial board to erect a wall of a certain height in their cemetery, separating the portion of the ground appropriated to members of the Church of England from the part where Dissenters were to be interred, as demanded by the Bishop of Exeter. The rule was granted.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—PLAN FOR A RENEWED SEARCH.—A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday night, at No. 15, Whitehall-place, at which Lieutenant Pim, R.N., read a paper, proposing a renewed search for the survivors of the Franklin expedition. After some preliminary observations he said:—"The scheme is a comprehensive one, and cannot, I think, fail of success (Hear). A small screw vessel, with a complement of twenty men, to penetrate as far down Peel Sound as possible, take up winter quarters, and, assisted by teams of dogs, purchased at Disco or Uppernaik, extend the search down both shores of the Sound. Another vessel, similarly equipped to push through Behring's Strait, and winter at King William Land, whilst an overland party descend the Great Fish River, with orders to make for a certain rendezvous, previously arranged. Thus a comprehensive scheme of search would be organised, which could hardly fail of success; for it will at once be seen that the very winds and currents which prove an obstacle to the advance of one party will have precisely the opposite effect upon the other, and thus ensure that at least one vessel will reach her destination. You will see that I lay great stress upon the smallness of the ships and the use of dogs for travelling purposes. My experience proves the superiority of small vessels, with limited crews, over large ships and corresponding companies. As regards the use of dogs, their superiority for sledging purposes over men has been abundantly proved. I understand that by the untiring efforts of our late President, Sir R. Murchison, and others, the Government has been induced to take into consideration the dispatch of another expedition. In conclusion Lieut. Pim said—This society, the leading one beyond doubt in a great maritime nation like England, has, from first to last, taken the deepest interest in the fate of the *Erabus* and *Terror*, and it would, indeed, be a just recompense if the glory of solving the vexed question fell to its lot. With this end in view, I now urge upon its members, impressed as they must be with the dire necessity of the case, to equip a small vessel to push through Behring's Strait. In their hands every dispatch will be used, and she would leave England in proper time—viz., before the end of January. No doubt, however, upon proper explanation, the Admiralty would immediately accord both countenance and assistance, thus reducing the cost to a mere trifle." The paper was received with applause, and an interesting discussion ensued, in the course of which Dr. Rae announced that it was his intention to renew his attempt to complete the survey he had left unfinished, though he did not think that any documents would be found; and the Bishop of Rupert's Land expressed a hope that, if the Government would sanction another expedition, they would endeavour to do some good to the Esquimaux in a religious point of view.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.—The annual dinner of this distinguished club took place on Wednesday evening at Willis's Rooms, when nearly one hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner; the chair being occupied by the worthy commodore of the club, James Goodson, Esq. The elegant room was very tastefully decorated with flags, &c., in well-arranged devices; and the harmony of the evening, under the superintendence of Mr. Genge, assisted by the Misses Wells, Mr. Perrin, and Mr. Smythson, kept up till a late hour. One of the most interesting features of the occasion was, that the tables were literally covered with the prizes won by the celebrated cutter *Phantom*, and kindly lent by Mr. Lane, her owner.

WEST-END GAMBLING.—On Wednesday last a case was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench which threw some light on the gaming-houses of the West-end. The defendant was a Mr. John Sidebottom, partner in the wealthy firm of Sidebottom and Co., cotton-manufacturers, near Manchester, and the action was brought to recover the sum of 2000*l.*, which the plaintiff, Mr. Culverwell, a retired tailor, alleged was due to him upon a bill of exchange accepted by Sidebottom on the 15th of June, 1855, at four years. The bill was drawn by a person named James Atkins, the keeper of a gambling-house, "the Berkeley," in Albemarle-street, and by him indorsed to Culverwell. The defence set up was that the money "was lost at a game at hazard, that it was indorsed to the plaintiff without consideration, and with notice of the illegality." From Sidebottom's own evidence he appears to be rather "a fast young man." He first came to London in 1827, and was very soon introduced at the "Berkeley." The first night he was there he lost 8000*l.* He went frequently afterwards, and had lost altogether, up to 1852, about 26,000*l.* He never won much at gambling; indeed, he did not recollect ever winning 100*l.* all his life. John Gray, a retired police sergeant, had known the "Berkeley" for several years. He had gone into it two or three times for the purpose of taking any one into custody whom he found frequenting a common gaming-house. But there was never any gaming going forward when he was admitted. He saw a number of gentlemen in the room, but they were all idle or smoking. After several other witnesses had been examined, the jury, without hesitation, found for the defendant.

THE ERITH MURDER.—The suicide of Worrell, who was taken into custody on Thursday week, on suspicion of his having murdered a young man named George Carter, whose body was found near Erith on the 8th inst., leaves no room for doubt as to his having been the guilty person—especially when that fact is taken in connection with the evidence which has transpired relating to the murder. Worrell and Carter were intimate friends, and the only motive which can be assigned for the commission of the crime appears to have been the desire to get possession of a sum of money which Carter had obtained for the purpose of paying for his passage to Australia. Carter resided with his sister-in-law at Battersea, and on the morning of Thursday, November 6, he counted out fifty sovereigns, and left home with that amount of cash in his possession. He did not return the same night, but about half-past nine o'clock on Friday morning he came home and went up stairs to lie down. Shortly after Worrell called, and Carter, having got up, invited him to inspect his outfit, for which purpose he went up stairs. Presently afterwards Worrell and Carter left the house together. Carter did not say where he was going, but, being dressed in a careless manner, with a loose overcoat and cap, his friends were led to believe he would return in a few minutes. From that moment he was never again seen alive by any of his relations. Worrell called on the Saturday afternoon and asked if "George" was at home. He was informed that nothing had been seen of him since they had left the house together on the previous day. Worrell expressed surprise, and said he had parted from Carter in the York-road, Battersea, and that Carter told him he was then going to Chelsea. He did not call again at Carter's house for some days, and nothing was heard of the murdered man by his friends until Wednesday, the 13th inst., when the body, which had been discovered on the previous Saturday, was identified. The statement made by Worrell that he had parted with Carter in the York-road, Battersea, was proved to be false. The fact of his having been driven to the London-bridge terminus of the North Kent Railway in company with George Carter just before noon on Friday, the 7th inst.; his unexpected absence from dinner at home on that day; and, lastly, the identification of the gorge found in deceased's hand as one borrowed by Worrell's father from a neighbour some months ago, as was given in evidence at the inquest, leave no room for doubt as to the guilty author of one of the most cold-blooded murders with which the present age has been disgraced. Worrell was taken into custody on Thursday evening week, and placed in the cell of the Greenwich police-station. Next morning he was found dead, having destroyed himself by a dose of prussic acid. An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday, when a verdict of *felo-de-se* was returned.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—Vice-Chancellor Sir R. T. Kindersley delivered his judgment in the case of "Aicheson v. Lee" on Monday last. Looking at the whole case, he was of opinion that the legal estate in the Royal British Bank vested in the official assignee, and that all the assets in the hands of Mr. Harding, after deducting all disbursements, costs, and charges of collection, should be handed over by Mr. Harding to the official assignee. With respect to the motion for contempt against Mr. Lee and Mr. Johnson, he should only direct they should pay the costs of the motion. His Honour then pronounced the order to the effect stated. Mr. Glassey said of course they should apply at once to the Lords Justices to hear the appeal against his Honour's judgment. Sir F. Kelly said he had another motion for an extended injunction on the part of the official manager, which stood on totally different grounds; but he thought it would be more convenient, which could be done by consent, that the motion should be heard by the Lords Justices with the appeal. After some discussion it was arranged that an application should be made to the Lords Justices during the day for that purpose.

A DEER HUNT AT HOXTON.—Last Wednesday morning, at three o'clock, a full-grown deer was seen running over the canal bridge at Hoxton Old Town, by the policeman on duty there, and another person, who attempted to stop it. After a short chase, it turned into a passage from which there was no outlet, and was there captured, and led in triumph to the police-station in Robert-street. It was supposed to have run in from a distance in the country, passing along unobserved during the night, until it came into town at the hour above mentioned.

FRAUDS ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday William Snell was again brought up at Clerkenwell Court, charged with stealing a large sum of money, the property of the Great Northern Railway Company. The prisoner underwent a preliminary examination at this court last week. The present cases against the prisoner (which were fully borne out by evidence) were the appropriation of a cheque for 500*l.*, drawn in favour of the Provident Fund, and the embezzlement of about 96*l.* from the Sick Fund in connection with the company. At the wish of Mr. Huddleston, who conducted the prosecution, the prisoner was remanded for a week.

COMMITTAL OF A GANG OF PLUNDERERS.—At Southwark Police Court, on Monday last, Charles Bond (*alias* Bone), Sarah Jane Bond, his wife, Alfred Fennell, and Jemima Fennell, were placed in the dock for re-examination, charged with plundering tradesmen in different parts of the metropolis of property—consisting of furniture, glass, watches, wearing apparel, beer, wine, and provisions—to the value of more than 1000*l.* The court was crowded by tradespeople from all parts of London and the suburbs who had been victimised by the prisoners. Witnesses were in attendance from a large number of firms in Oxford-street, St. John's Wood, Portland Town, &c., who were patronised by Mrs. Bond. A most extensive system of swindling and fraud appeared to have been carried on by the prisoners, who were all committed to Horse-monger-lane gaol for trial.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE GAROTTERS.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Charles Hunter and Thomas Murty were indicted for one of those garrotte robberies which have been so very prevalent lately. The victim in this case was Mr. Edward Mason, who deposed that he was a banker's clerk, at No. 6, Oxford-terrace, Clapham-road. On the morning of the 29th October, about a quarter-past one, he was at Stones-end, in the Borough, on his way home, when he observed a man, whom he recognised as the prisoner Hunter, standing on the pavement, and, not liking his appearance, he was about to step off the pavement into the roadway, when he was seized round the throat from behind, and at the same instant Hunter came up and laid hold of one arm, and a third man caught him by the other. The prisoner Murty then came up, and the three proceeded to rifle his pockets. He scratched and kicked at them, but they forced open his overcoat, unbuttoned all the buttons of his trousers, and pulled out his shirt. While this was going on, one of the men called out "Squeeze him tighter!" and his neck was then pressed more forcibly, and he became insensible for a short time, and when he came to himself he found all the men were gone. The only property taken from him was a pipe in a case, which was snatched out of the pocket of his overcoat by the prisoner Hunter. The prosecutor added that his throat was sore in consequence of the injury inflicted upon him, and he frequently felt dizziness in his head, and his stomach and arm were also severely bruised at the time of the transaction. The case having been clearly proved against the two prisoners, Mr. Baron Watson summed up, and the jury at once returned a verdict of "Guilty." Evidence was then given that they had been previously convicted of felony, and that Hunter had been sentenced to transportation, and was a ticket-of-leave man. Mr. Baron Watson, in passing sentence, said that the prisoners had been convicted of a very serious offence, that of highway robbery accompanied with violence, and one which he was sorry to find was of frequent occurrence at the present time, and which it was absolutely necessary should be put down by severe punishment. It was not to be tolerated that the peaceful citizens of this metropolis should be attacked night after night with violence almost to death; and such proceedings must be put a stop to. A very few years ago their lives would have been forfeited, and, without at all taking into consideration the circumstance of the previous convictions that had been proved against them, he felt that it would be a neglect of duty on his part on the present occasion if he did not inflict the full penalty fixed by the law for the offence of which they had been convicted, which was that they should both be transported beyond the seas for the term of their natural lives.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The *Gazette of the German Empire*, in allusion to the late gift of the King of Denmark to the Countess Danner of the Palace of Wandsbeck, says:—"We have to announce a new infringement by Denmark of the rights of the German Duchies. Not far from Altona, in the little town of Wandsbeck, there is a fine palace with a magnificent park, built by the Dukes of Holstein-Gottorp. It was seldom inhabited by Royalty, and produced but little; nevertheless, it was considered an inalienable domain. The King, however, has just given it away to a certain well-known Countess, who is getting the fine old trees cut down, and the palace itself divided into small apartments in order to let them more conveniently."

THE LATE JOHN ARTHUR HERBERT.—English art has recently sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. John Arthur Herbert, son of the Royal Academician, which took place at Mouriac, in France, and was occasioned by an attack of typhus fever. He was the author of "Philip IV. of Spain Knighting Velasquez," one of the most admired pictures in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy this year, and one which, by its genuine feeling and historic truth, attracted the commendation of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who highly complimented Mr. Herbert on his son's success and promise of future distinction. The painting itself, we believe, was purchased by the ex-Lord Mayor, being selected for his Lordship by an Academician whom he had commissioned to purchase the best cabinet picture in the exhibition. Mr. Herbert at the time of his death was only in his twenty-second year. He had been educated at Oscott College, under Dr. Wiseman, and after leaving school had studied painting under his father, with whom he had spent two years and a half in France. The body has been brought to England, and buried at St. John's Wood.

THE EXPEDITION TO PERSIA.—(From a Correspondent).—The island of Karak, or Kharg, in the Persian Gulf, which is to be occupied by the troops sent from Bombay, is about seven miles long, with a range of rocky hills in the centre. On these heights are extensive deposits of fossil sea-shells. Grapes, figs, water and common melons, are abundant; as are also date groves, and rills of fine water. Sheep and a few bullocks find pasture on the island; but nearly all supplies, including firewood and timber, have to be imported from the main land. The spot selected for the British camp in 1838, and which will most probably be again occupied by part of the troops forming the present expedition under Sir Jas. Outram, was at the south-east side of the island, by the sea-shore, with an old Dutch fort on the right. All the inhabitants lived within this fort, which is not strong; they were principally boatmen and pilots, and were extremely poor. The anchorage is exposed and insecure; but a few miles distant is the port of Bushire, where large ships may remain in safety. Belonging to Karak is the small isle of Karg, which was only used for sheep and goats to graze on. Near the Dutch Fort are the ruins of a large village which was plundered by the Wahabee Arabs in 1814. Besides these ruins, are to be seen numerous caves cut out of the rock, which served for tombs to the ancient fire-worshippers of Persia. The only other building of any importance is the tomb of Meer Hunifa, who seems to have been a famous Mahometan saint, and which was built about 1650. The Dutch took possession of the island in 1754, and were driven out of it in 1765; since which time till 1838 it was subject to several chiefs along the Persian shores. The British abandoned the island in 1841, when it reverted to its former nominal rulers.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning (last week) the 10.25 passenger train from Barnsley to Manchester was brought into serious collision with a coal-train, within a mile of Penistone station. The coal-train, we learn, was shunted on a siding; and the running of the passenger-train off the line seems to have been caused by the points not acting, thereby leaving an opening into the siding. The collision was most fearful; and the passenger-train did not stop until it had dashed through several of the coal-waggons, and the engine was fairly imbedded in the mass of coals and broken materials. The stoker was picked up in a very bad state, along with other injured persons, and conveyed to the Sheffield Infirmary. Many of the passengers were thrown against the ends of the carriages or against each other with great violence, and in many instances received severe wounds. Mr. Henry Russell, the vocalist (who was one of the passengers), had the strong rim of his hat driven against the face of a gentleman with such force as to inflict a deep gash, from which the blood flowed profusely. Mr. Russell escaped comparatively unhurt, and, with other passengers who were able to travel, was shortly afterwards conveyed to Manchester. The damage done to the engine, carriages, and waggons, is estimated at about 1000*l.*



THE BAY OF NAPLES, FROM POSILIPO.—DRAWN BY S. READ OCT., 1856.—(SEE PAGE 544.)



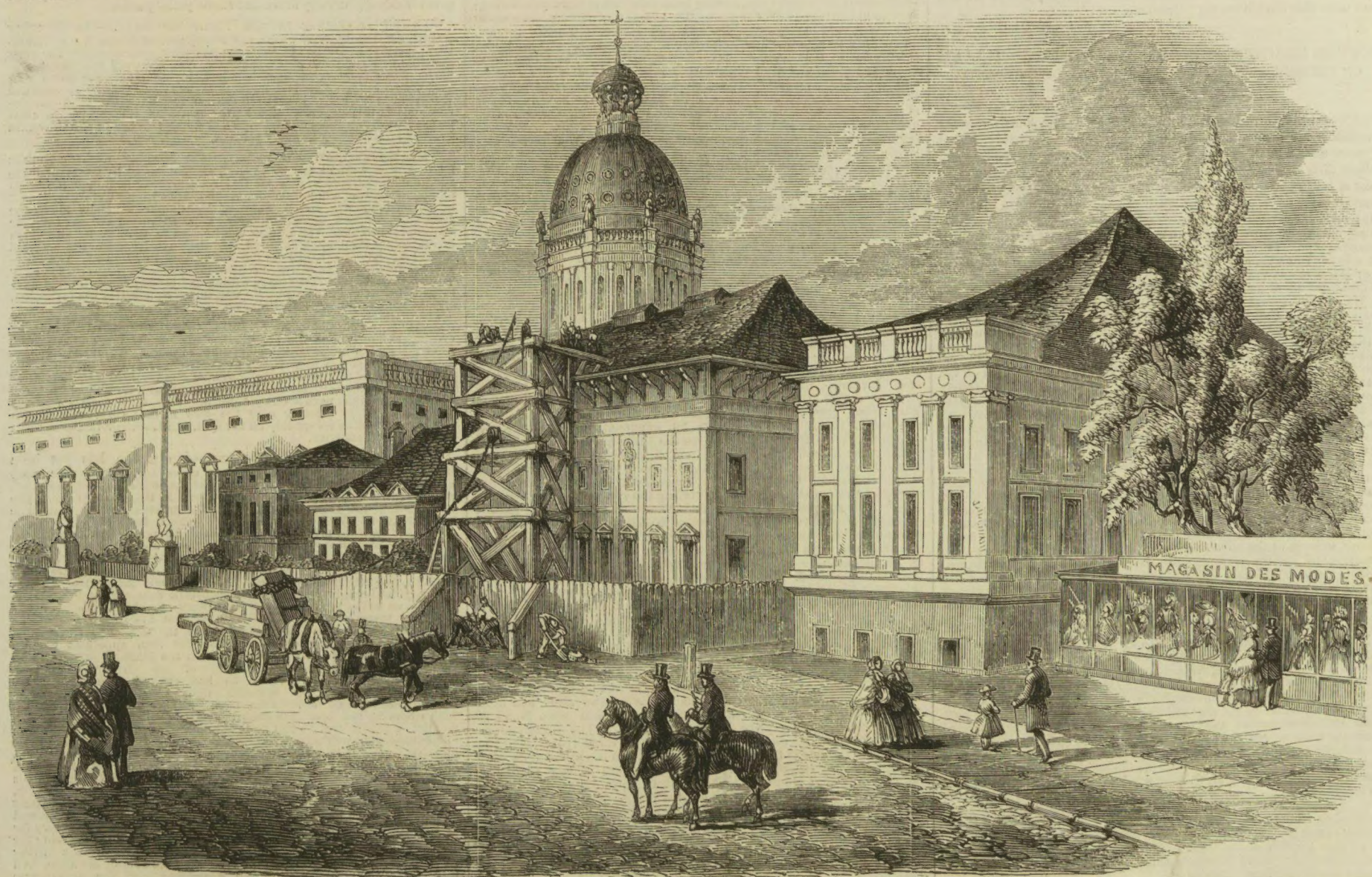
THE PRISONS OF THE VICARIA, AT NAPLES.

THE PRISONS OF THE VICARIA, NAPLES.

Few places have been brought before the attention of the public in so odious a light as the Prisons of the Vicaria at Naples. Mr. Gladstone, in his celebrated and truthful letters, has given us so many details of them that it will be almost unnecessary for us to do more than satisfy the public curiosity with a sketch. They are situated near the Porta Capuana, one of the old and most picturesque gates of the city, and in a building known amongst the Neapolitans as the Palazzo de Tribunali. When the Viceroy, Pietro of Toledo, desired, in

1540, to unite the various tribunals which were scattered through the city, he selected the Castle at the Capua Gate as the site. This Castle was erected in 1231, by William I., completed by Frederic II. Charles V. presented it to Carlo Laavia, the Viceroy of Naples, in 1522, who gave it up for public purposes on receiving as compensation another Palace near the Church of the Incoronata. The entrance-gate is guarded by a strong company of Swiss soldiers, on passing under which the visitor finds himself in the centre of a spacious court, surrounded by a portico; right and left of him are wide staircases, which lead to the several tribunals. The

prisons are situated in the story underneath the Grand Crimina Court, and are large enough to accommodate many hundreds of persons. Walking round the walls of this extensive building, the spectator will perceive prisoners of all ages, and often sadly ill conditioned, clinging to the bars, or seated on the sills of their windows. They often shout out to you as you pass, and beg you to deposit a grain in one of those little leather purses or dishes which here and there dot the ground beneath. A prison is always a melancholy sight, especially when it speaks of crime and suffering, and is known as the nursery of future crimes—as is the case with the Prisons of the Vicaria



THE KRONPRINZEN RESIDENZ, PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The building has, too, all the appearance of a fortress. Walk round it, and see how gloomy and massive it is. Examine those apertures almost on a level with the ground, the medium through which light passes, without either air or cheerfulness, to somewhere and some persons—we know not where or whom. Then, before you leave, look into that deep fosse at the back, lying far below the street; down to the lowest depths of which, they say, are those horrid "criminals" where "hope, that comes to all," never comes.

For the last year the Vicaria has been much under the control of the Jesuits; and truth compels us to state that they have done much to improve those prisons, both in cleanliness and other internal arrangements.

VIEW OF NAPLES.

"See Naples and die," says the proverb. "See Naples and live," say we. And if our readers survive a glance at the Sketch, we urge them to come and look upon the reality, spite of ideal dangers. The artist must be supposed to have lingered in a garden not far from the Tomb of Virgil; and what sweeter spot could a poet have chosen for his last repose? "But it is not the Tomb of Virgil," says some matter-of-fact traveller close at hand. Never mind, we believe it to be so. We believe everything when we are going through a dreamy land like this, and abjure all scepticism. But to continue our description. Posilipo is just below us, or a little round to the right—requiring, perhaps, the aid of the Irishman's telescope to see it;—Posilippo, so lovely with its vines, and olives, and luxuriant fruits, that the Greeks called it the "Assuager of Grief." It is indeed a lovely spot, and commands one of the grandest, and yet the softest, views in the whole world. Those stern pines in the foreground are a characteristic feature in the scenery of the south. They rear up their proud height, and seem anxious to tell a tale of the olden time. Their dark-green tints contrast wonderfully well with the deep blue of the sea and sky; and when one of the wild hurricanes of these latitudes sweeps over sea and land they discourse wild music in harmony with the scene. Scrambling up the mountain at the back, and pursuing an imaginary road along the crests of hills, divided by deep ravines, we arrive at length at the culminating point, on which stands the Castle of St. Elmo. It is a picturesque and striking object this old Castle, and is visible from every part of the city. Strange stories are told of its dungeons; but we must not pause. There it stands, with its guns pointed on the city—the supporter of Church and King—a menace to all who have the bad taste to pant after liberty and progress.

Round the bottom of the volcanic mountains over which we have been clambering runs a vast semicircle of buildings: this is the "West-end" of Naples. The great Corso of the capital runs between the houses and the sea; one narrow strip of it, however, forms the Villa Reale; and, whilst some repose on marble seats and listen to the music of its fountains, splash, splash, and others stroll through groves of ilex and gardens of oriental plants adorned with statuary, the great world outside is dashing along in every conceivable kind of equipage, from the time of Noah downwards. The extremity of this half-moon of buildings is formed by Pizzifalcone, on which are seated extensive barracks; and at about a gunshot distance out at sea is the Castel d'Ovo—Egg Castle is the meaning of the words, and perhaps so called from its form. It is fortified, as is every other practicable point about Naples, and the guns are pointed inwards; whilst the entire wall which separates the castle and the yard from the city are pierced with slits for musketry. Hence, at any time, may be poured forth upon the "amatissimi sudditi" the expressions of affection of the "adorato Sovrano." From the sea the houses run away, and creep up the sides of the mountain, till scarcely any more space remains for building. Round the extremity of Pizzifalcone we find another city—the city, in fact; and running, like the "West-end," round a half-moon of sea and up the mountains, and down again on the other side. There are Santa Lucia, and the Royal Palace, and the Arsenal, and the Marina, lying on the borders of the port, which ought to be full of shipping, but is not; and behind them are old Naples and hosts of places of interest, which we must not stop to detail. Then the coast runs away to Portici; and so on onwards till, if we like, we may turn sharp round to the left under Vesuvius, look in at Pompeii, and then pursue the valley to Salerno. Or, if not disposed to turn off, pursue the most enchanting road in the world to Castellammare, Vico, and Sorrento, always by the sea or above it.

Such is a description of the View of the Bay of Naples from the Tomb of Virgil. It was a fine October evening when the sketch was made. The smoke from Vesuvius was strongly defined on the blue canvas of the sky, a lateen sail slumbered here and there upon the water, and the gulls which hovered between us and the sea looked like flies in crystal. We may not, however, dwell longer upon it; but to all who gaze upon this Sketch we say "Come and see!"

FUTURE RESIDENCE OF PRINCE FREDERIC WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

UNTERDEN-LINDEN, BERLIN, November, 1856.

THE journey of Prince Frederic William to England to celebrate the English Princess Royal's birthday, is the most interesting subject of conversation here at present, especially among the ladies, and pleases their national taste, which is to observe such anniversaries most strictly; and no little French girl on her fête-day looks out more sharply for her *souvenirs* than does the German fraulein for her "intended's" congratulations and offerings on that day. Everything connected with this English alliance interests deeply, and is most popular. Their Royal Highnesses' portraits and busts are side by side in the shops, and English ladies become positive lionesses if they can give any description of the Princess or answer the multiplicity of questions about her in at all a satisfactory manner. To speak English is the fashion; and the number of articles which are named as British in the shops is quite alarming, particularly as they are the rubbish and things that have hung sale hitherto which are thus made to go off rapidly. The Kronprinzen Residenz—a pretty, quaint edifice, half-cottage, half-palace—is being enlarged and beautified for the future habitation of the young couple; and, by the size of the scaffolding and briskness of the workmen, it seems as if great things would be accomplished in a short time. It is situated in the best part of Berlin, just opposite the Armoury, and close to the classical and stunted bridge across the Spree; while immediately beyond rises the dome which crowns the magnificent residence of the Kings of Prussia. The two divisions represented in our Sketch are united by an archway on the other side, where they look into a pleasant garden. The King and Queen appear to live quite among their people though they say his Majesty has not been partial to Berlin since the Revolution, and prefers being at any of the neighbouring palaces. His Majesty and the Queen were at the exhibition of modern paintings the other day—not alone, and on a private view, but drove up and went in at the most crowded time, walking about, making their remarks, and looking at the pictures like any other lady and gentleman. Prince Frederic William followed soon, and went to see his pretty sister Louise's portrait in her bridal attire, for she became Grand Duchess of Baden in September only. He is always in the uniform of a Prussian officer, and sets the first example of military discipline by his respectful salutes to those of a higher grade.

Potsdam, the Windsor of Berlin, is to be the summer residence of our Princess, and before being a day here one's German friends hurry one off to see its six exquisite palaces, all separate and different from each other; while among them, deep in wood and trellised vines, smiles "Le Paradis du Philosophie"—Frederick the Great's Sans Souci. But we have not time to breathe amidst its beauties, or gaze with enrapture at the grandeur of its neighbours, for the German friends see but a sole object and culminating point of interest, before which all the splendours fade, and that is a picturesque old windmill behind "Le Paradis," whose crazy arms seem at each revolution as if they would touch its gilded summits. "There," say they, "look at that combination;" and, echo the French poet, "Il fut grand! il fut juste!" No kingly anecdote was ever more popular, or made a deeper impression on a people's mind; Frederick's victories seem to them pale compared with it, and do not so firmly consolidate his title of the Great. We have all known the story from our infancy, why that mill stands there, and perhaps our first French lessons were spelt from Andrieux's.

THE GOLD-DUST ROBBERY.

William Pierce and James Burgess were brought up for re-examination at the Mansion House on Monday last. The court was crowded as at the previous examinations.

The first witness called was a girl named Charlotte Paynter, who had lived as servant with Agar and Fanny Kay, but whom she knew only as Mr. and Mrs. Adams. While she was in their service Pierce used to call frequently, and he and Agar were busily employed in the washhouse. She frequently heard a hammering and knocking there; and on one occasion when she wanted something she knocked at the door, but Agar would not let her in.

Mr. Ellis, cab-proprietor, gave evidence as to his having been employed in the spring of last year by two gentlemen. He took them from a house near Prince of Wales-road, Camden-town, to London-bridge station. They had two or three bags with them, and the description he gave of the two men tallied with the appearance of Pierce and Agar.

Walter Stearn, landlord of the White Hart, St. Thomas's-street, in the Borough, said he had known Pierce and Burgess for a number of years. He did not know Agar by name, but he had seen him several times. About the 17th or 18th of February last he received a parcel of bank notes to the amount of £500 on Burgess's account. Either that night or the following one he saw Burgess, and gave him the parcel in the same state as it was when placed in his hands. Burgess broke open the parcel in his presence, and he saw that it contained bank notes; not £5 notes; they were larger notes than that. Burgess wished him to invest the money somewhere. Stearn recommended him to open an account at the London and Westminster Bank, and offered to introduce him there. Burgess declined that, however, and Mr. Stearn took the money to Messrs. Reid, the brewers, with whom he invested it at the usual rate of interest. Burgess told him the £500 was the saving of years. When he (Stearn) deposited the money at Messrs. Reid's they gave him an acknowledgment for it in the usual way, in a book, which he gave to Burgess, as he wished to be relieved from responsibility in the matter; Burgess took the book away, but brought it back again in a few days. When Mr. Stearn heard of the charge against Burgess he made a communication to the solicitor for the prosecution of what he knew about the £500. Prior to that there had been no attempt at concealment, or to get the money.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stearn's evidence, Mr. Bodkin said he would not adduce any more evidence that day. The case was then adjourned to Monday next.

The proceedings at the Mansion House appear to indicate that the parties concerned in this daring act of plunder were not known until the revelations made by the convict Agar. That, however, as will be seen, is not correct. On the receipt of telegraphic news from Paris announcing the robbery, the City detectives were called upon to act in the matter, and, within a few weeks after the occurrence, they were enabled to inform the directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company that the robbery had been committed on their line, between London and Dover, by Agar and his three accomplices. The company, however, had some misgivings as to the truth of the officers' statement. They had great confidence in Burgess, in consequence of the years he had been employed; besides, there might be a doubt as to whether the robbery took place on their or on the Continental lines, and even whether there had been any plunder at all. With the exception of a few incidents detailed by Agar, the police had acquired all the principal facts, and a report was presented to the directors, which if it had at once been acted upon would have led to the apprehension of the whole of the prisoners, and probably of the receivers also, as well as to the recovery of a large amount of the stolen treasure. Still, however, they declined to act upon the officers' representations. There was a probability of the latter being wrong, and there was some suspicion pointed elsewhere. So the affair rested until Fanny Kay communicated what she had heard of the robbery, and confirmed the report which the officers had months before given.

Henry Agar, the approver, has pursued a most remarkable career of crime for some years. That he should have escaped the ends of justice so long can only be accounted for by the extraordinary cunning and tact which he displayed in his acts of fraud and robbery. He is about forty years of age, of middle stature, quick and determined in manner, and possessing a considerable share of intellect. For years it was known that he was associated with a class of systematic bank forgers in what are denominated "large offences." In the pursuit of his nefarious practices various stratagems were resorted to; and perhaps his most successful scheme was that of advertising for young men as clerks, or writing to those who had advertised for situations, engaging them for some kind of service, and "testing their honesty" by sending them generally at the first interview with forged cheques to the bankers. A confederate was always placed on the watch, who followed the clerk to the bank, and, in the event of there being any delay or detection of the fraud, the principal accomplice had timely notice so as to enable him to effect an escape. One of Agar's confederates was a man named Nash, who, like Agar, generally passed as a "commercial man." Nash was convicted at the Central Criminal Court about six years since, having been detected at the Bank of England in obtaining gold for notes to the amount of £800. The notes had been paid by Messrs. Barnett and Hoare, in Lombard-street, on a forged cheque, presented by a young man who had been entrapped in the manner previously described. The forgery was not discovered until after the money had been paid over the counter, and the party had left. The firm, however, immediately apprised the Bank of England authorities of the number of the notes. Nearly at the same moment they were presented by Nash, who was handed over to the custody of the detectives on duty at the Bank. Nash was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. However, after a servitude of five years, he obtained a ticket of leave, and he is now in the metropolis. Agar, it is stated, was concerned with Nash in that forgery, and it is believed was the party who watched the dupe to the banking-house. Agar then took up with Pierce, and with him pursued the same career, and it would appear with such success as to induce Agar to take several trips to New York in order to dispose of Bank of England notes, which were not negotiable in this country, the numbers having been posted at the Bank. They continued this system of crime up to the period of the great bullion robbery.

Agar, as is known, was apprehended on the charge of forgery. The circumstances under which he was detected are worth notice. In August, last year, a man gave information to the Foresters, at the Mansion-house, respecting a cheque (forged) for £700, on Messrs. Stevenson, Salt, and Co., bankers, Lombard-street. The cheque had to be given to him to get cashed on a certain day. He had his suspicions respecting it, as he was promised the handsome gift of £100 if he succeeded. The man was taken to Messrs. Bush and Mullens, the solicitors to the committee of bankers, who arranged that he should act as he had been directed. The man presented the cheque at the bank named, and received in return a bag which he supposed to be sovereigns, and proceeded to Bedford-row, where the party had appointed to meet him. After loitering about some time, a well-dressed man accosted him. It was Agar, who, observing two men on the opposite side of the street, said, "Come on, we are watched;" and on reaching the corner of Princes-street, he added, "Sling the stuff over to me, and I'll bolt." The man did as required, and Agar took to his heels. He was pursued by the two men, who were Goddard, the officer, and an assistant of the Foresters, and a desperate chase took place before he was captured. He denied being the man, but the bag was found in his possession. Instead of sovereigns, however, it contained 700 farthings, which Mr. Mullens had arranged with the bankers to substitute for gold. At his trial a paper parcel was produced which contained nine copperplates, sixty-nine blank cheques of Messrs. Coutts and Co., forty-nine blank cheques of the East of England Bank at Norwich, and a number of others. These were stated by the prosecution to have been placed by Agar in a person's hand for security. The clerks of Messrs. Glyn and Co., and Messrs. Coutts and Co., proved that some of those blank cheques belonged to customers of theirs whose places had been burglariously entered. In two instances cheques for £760 and £800 had been paid. Forester also produced Agar's trunks which were found at his lodgings, 7, Stanley-place, Paddington-green. The contents comprised some gold, documents, and securities of value (portions of the proceeds of the sale of the stolen bullion); but, as the prosecutors were not in a position to prove that it was the produce of any particular forgery, the Judge ordered it to be delivered up to Agar. His defence was, that he had been ensnared by a third party. The jury found him guilty of the forgery, and he was transported for life. Pierce was said to be implicated with Agar in the forgery, and was included in the indictment with him. The part he is supposed to have taken in the affair was in watching the man to the bank in Lombard-street; and, seeing him come out with the bag as he supposed containing the gold, he hastened off to apprise Agar of their apparent success. Although

£50 was offered for his apprehension, he continued to evade the vigilance of the police until taken on the charge of stealing the gold. Agar was noted for being an experienced locksmith. His explanation of the way he got an impression of the key of the bullion-safe, and the mode in which he manufactured it, showed him to be very quick and skilful in the art. To him was imputed the making of the duplicate key which opened the iron safe of Messrs. Rogers, the bankers, in Clement's-lane, on the occasion of the robbery of £45,000 some years since. It is stated that when it was proposed to him that he should become approver he expressed some desire to screen Tester, the clerk, and Burgess, the guard, and only to give evidence against Pierce. On being informed, however, that it was utterly impossible that such a condition could be entertained, he relinquished all scruples in this matter.

COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 25, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barom. at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of Day.	Rain in Inches.	Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Evaporation.	Amount of Frost in the Night.	Amount of Frost in the Day.	Mean amount of Cloud (0-10)
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.							
Nov. 19	29.906	51.1	35.5	43.6	0.095	43.7	42.8	3	1	9.0
" 20	29.873	52.2	44.4	48.3	0.075	46.5	46.0	10	0	8.7
" 21	30.075	53.7	43.4	50.2	0.000	49.5	48.4	1	2	8.5
" 22	30.056	54.0	51.2	52.9	0.000	51.0	48.6	10	6	9.3
" 23	29.924	52.0	51.4	52.4	0.005	51.5	50.6	10	9	9.6
" 24	29.602	50.7	48.7	47.0	0.160	43.2	42.9	9	7	7.5
" 25	29.894	37.3	32.3	35.5	0.000	31.6	33.3	3	0	4.5
Mean	29.904	50.1	43.8	47.1	0.335	45.3	44.7	6.6	3.6	8.2

The range of temperature during the week was 21.7°.

The weather—Rain on 11th and 20th; then fine and very windy, with rain on 23rd and 24th.

The direction of the wind was between N.W. and W.S.W. for the whole week; being mostly W.N.W., and violent.

E. J. LOWE.

A DISCOVERY.—At the last meeting of the Cork Scientific and Literary Society, Dr. Porter announced a fact, which will be now for the first time learned by the world at large, that the author of the Law for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors was Mr. W. J. Baldwin, of Macroom, brother of Dr. Baldwin, formerly member for Cork, for a short time. In the neighbourhood of Macroom Mr. Baldwin is still famous for a duel which he fought with an officer, and in which he shot his antagonist. The misunderstanding is said to have arisen out of the party or sectarian discussions which raged towards the close of the last and far into the present century. The shooting of a "Protestant" officer was considered a great "Catholic" victory. Mr. Baldwin soon after this event went to London, where he passed the remainder of his life. In the duel with the officer he narrowly escaped death himself, his adversary's ball, it is said, having passed through his mouth, carrying away two of his teeth, and coming out under his ear. The officer was shot in the very part where his cousin Daniel O'Connell's shot afterwards proved fatal to D. Esterre.—*Cork Reporter.*

SOUTHAMPTON ELECTION.—The rival Liberal candidates, Mr. James and Mr. Weguelin, arrived at Southampton at six o'clock on Tuesday evening, and shortly afterwards the meeting of the whole of the Liberals was held at the Riding School, Alderman Dusautoy in the chair. About 4000 or 5000 persons were present, and great excitement prevailed. Mr. Weguelin and Mr. James severally addressed the meeting amid much uproar. Mr. E. Dixon moved a resolution in favour of Mr. Weguelin, which was seconded by Mr. Andrew Lamb. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Williams moved a counter resolution in favour of Mr. James, which was seconded by Dr. E. Herne. On the show of hands having been taken the chairman declared the majority to be in favour of Mr. James. This decision was disputed by Mr. Weguelin's supporters, and denied by Mr. James's friends, amidst great uproar. Alderman Dusautoy having left the room, another chairman was called, and another show of hands taken, when it was declared to be all but unanimous in favour of Mr. Weguelin.

VALUE OF LAND IN IRELAND.—The sales of property by the Encumbered Estates Commissioners since the commencement of the present term go to establish something like an average marketable value of land. A fee-simple lot, well situated, is pretty sure to fetch from twenty-six to thirty years' purchase. If it possess peculiar attractions, and rivals appear, it may go considerably higher. Lands held under leases of lives renewable for ever average about twenty-five years' purchase on the net rental. Assuming a purchaser at present must sell out of the Government funds to pay for his "lot," he cannot, according to the ruling rates, calculate upon more than three or three and a quarter per cent interest for his money. This is a remarkable contrast indeed to the sacrifices that were made of properties the first twelve months of the operations of this Court, when some of the best estates in the country were knocked down nominally at ten and twelve years' purchase.

SERIOUS DECREASE IN THE YIELD OF SALT.—On Saturday evening Mr. Samuel Braeegirdle, salt proprietor and shipbuilder, of Northwich, called at our office and made the following statement:—"The great salt district is composed of two divisions, the Winsford and the Northwich. I own and work a mine in the latter division. For some time past there has been a gradual decrease in the quantity of brine obtained throughout the district, but within the last few days the yield has decreased fully fifty per cent. The higher mines at Winsford have completely failed, and those of Anderton and Northwich have fallen off within a fortnight something like fifty per cent."—*Liverpool Albion.*

THE MAINE LAW MOVEMENT.—On Monday night a public meeting was held at the Shire Hall, at Gloucester, in advocacy of the adoption of the Maine Law in this country. Mr. S. Bowry, the well-known advocate of temperance and peace, presided, and the "great gun" of the evening was Mr. S. Pope, of Manchester, the champion of the Maine Liquor Law movement. Mr. Pope addressed the meeting for upwards of an hour. The speaker was listened to with attention, though an occasional interruption showed that the audience were not all agreed in the propriety of establishing the Maine Law in England. The chairman followed, and said it was not intended to commit the meeting to any vote on the occasion. They were willing to hear any one who had anything to say on the other side. No one, however, accepted the invitation, and the meeting shortly after broke up.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Wednesday evening, at five o'clock, the *employes* in the Southampton Docks were much alarmed by an explosion on board the *Parana*, Royal Mail steamship. Assistance was immediately at hand, and as soon as the stoke-hole could be entered a dreadful scene presented itself. Three poor fellows of the name of Potchery, Norton, and Rogers, firemen, were lying dead, and eight or nine others were severely injured. Two of the officers of the *Lipon* steamship, together with the crew of that vessel, which was moored alongside, were quickly on the spot, and lent their valuable aid in extricating the sufferers.

THE MURDER OF MR. LITTLE.—No person has yet been arrested on the charge of having been concerned in this mysterious murder; but it is confidently affirmed that the police have obtained such evidence as leaves very little doubt as to who is the guilty person. The investigation has been conducted with the greatest privacy; but some very important facts have transpired which are likely to throw more light upon the motive for the murder. It appears that no less than three different persons have held the office of cashier of the Midland Railway Company within about the last three years. The first of those officials could not account for some deficiencies in his cash balances; and, after he had left the department, being perfectly satisfied of his own integrity, he brought an action and recovered damages for defamation. In the case of the second cashier there were also deficiencies, and it is said that proceedings were instituted against his sureties; but this officer, doubtless, had also suffered from the same secret system of plunder as his predecessor. Mr. Little was then appointed cashier, having, previously to his connection with the Midland Railway, been employed as a clerk in the office of the British and Irish Steam-packet Company. After he had entered upon the duties he discovered that his accounts were short—on one occasion to the amount of 50l. This sum he borrowed from a friend with whom he had been previously connected in business, and he then mentioned to him that he had no doubt on his own mind as to the thief; but, being a person of strong conscientious scruples, he declined to name him, lest he might by possibility have been mistaken. This sum of 50l. the directors of the company, being satisfied of the perfect integrity of Mr. Little, allowed him. Subsequently he succeeded by changes in his arrangements, and by the greatest circumspection in the care of his cash, in preventing any further pilfering. But then new causes of anxiety arose. The baffled plunderers determined upon vengeance. It appeared by the evidence at the inquest that Mr. Little had deemed it necessary for his protection to set up a wicket in order to prevent persons passing the counter that stood in front of his desk; and afterwards, as a further security, he had been in the habit of locking the door of his office. All those precautions, however, proved unavailing, and the unfortunate gentleman became the victim of the assassin.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

If the first President of the Philobiblon Society, Archibald Acheson, Earl of Gosford, Viscount and Baron Gosford, of Market Hill (Dean Swift's Market Hill), had not been, luckily, passing along Piccadilly the other day in search of the only Aldus he really requires to complete his collection of the works of that great printer, we should have seen an advertisement in the *Hue and Cry*, in the *Times*, and in our own columns, very like that which the Earl of Suffolk has recently been obliged to send forth for the recovery of certain valuable pictures, by old and great masters, mysteriously stolen from his seat in Wiltshire. Again attracted by the bright-backed leather window of Toovey, in Piccadilly, his Lordship enters Toovey's temple of leather and literature, asks a few pleasant questions, looks around him, just hints the want of a certain Aldus, suggests another want, and is about to leave. At this moment Mr. Toovey (than whom no bookseller has been more deservedly respected since the days of Thorpe and Rodd) respectfully requests that his Lordship would look at certain books offered to him for sale at an insanely cheap price. Mr. Toovey, almost in the same breath, hints a suspicion that they are stolen, states manfully that he has not bought them, and that he has laid a trap (if at all needed) for the men by whom they were offered for sale. At this stage the story is transferred from Piccadilly to Marlborough-street—street sacred to justice. What does Lord Gosford say:—

Archibald, Lord Gosford, 59, Grosvenor-street, said the books produced had been stolen from Brampton Park, Huntingdonshire, and were the property of Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow. Was much surprised at seeing the books at Mr. Toovey's the previous day, as he knew their rarity, and how much they were prized. He went out to procure legal advice, and returned with an officer. The prisoner Christmas begged to speak to him privately, and then the prisoner said he hoped witness would deal with him leniently; that he had been acquainted with a grandson of Lady Sparrow, and by that means had gained access to her Ladyship's house. The prisoner acknowledged that the name Elliott he had at first given was an assumed name. Witness went down to Brampton Hall last night, and ascertained that the books now produced were missing. The books, which were exceedingly rare and valuable, had been defaced.

Clear enough. But what were the books? Why, the Aldine copy of "Eustathius" that belonged to Francis I., and a copy of "Prynne's Records," estimated now, at the Lincoln's-inn Library price, of something like £250. The "Eustathius" had (sad to say) borne the arms of Henry VIII.'s companion on the Field of the Cloth of Gold; but the robbers at Lady Olivia Sparrow's had (shame to say) obliterated the Monarch's arms, and thus destroyed the historical interest attached to the copy. As for Lady Olivia Sparrow, no one can suspect for a single moment that she would have missed from her favourite shelf exploded "Eustathius" or dry old "Prynne." Her Ladyship would have missed, and at once, her favourite "Jeremy Taylor," or "Richard Baxter," or "Wesley's Life," or some volume (not less prized) about the Countess of Huntingdon or Johanna Southcote; but dummies in a lady's library would have doubtless answered every purpose that modern ladies (Lady Jane Greys now are very scarce) may be expected to find in a classic of a bygone age and in a Puritan who wrote against the loveliness of love-locks. The suspected parties are remanded until Tuesday next. We shall watch this case in common with Lord Gosford, Mr. Toovey, and Lady Olivia Sparrow.

Mr. Morris Moore has been improperly arrested at Berlin, his little luggage taken from him—his person released and his luggage returned. No reasons at all satisfactory have as yet been assigned for his arrest. It is said that he was suspected of travelling about with his "Apollo and Marsyas," a masterpiece in its way, and attributed to Raphael. The Berlin Gallery is well known. The director is Dr. Waagen, who is said to hate Mr. Morris Moore as much as Mr. Morris Moore hates Dr. Waagen. Of course the alleged reason that the representative of Frederick the Great wanted the "Apollo and Marsyas" is altogether false—equally so that good-hearted Dr. Waagen would sanction or suggest any step that would make an Englishman unpleasant in his beloved Berlin.

Another out-door statue in London! Where? of whom? and by whom? Such is the exclamation made in London this week by sceptics who consider that no one deserves a statue in bronze or marble. We can answer the question. The where is in Trafalgar-square, at Charing-cross, on the south-west side; the person is Scindian and Peninsular Sir Charles James Napier; and the artist is Mr. Adams. The inscription, simple and very much to the point, is said to be written by the historian of the Peninsular War. Why not ask Sir William Napier to write the Guildhall Wellington inscription? Nothing can be better than Sir William's dedication of his great history to the great Duke. We shall engrave the statue next week.

We are told that the sole delay in the publication of the second edition of Mr. Fulcher's "Life of Gainsborough" rests with the various contributors to the column of "Town and Table Talk" in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It is true that we promised to turn once more to the book and point out some other omissions in a really useful volume; and would have done so ere this but for a press of other matter. We will make good our promise, Mr. Fulcher, next week—privately, perhaps. When are we to have Mr. Cotton's "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds"?

We are glad to learn that her Majesty has been pleased to grant a literary pension of one hundred pounds a year to Mr. Philip James Faile, author of "Festus" and other poems. The friendly and poetic hand of Mr. Monckton Milnes has been of good service in procuring this tangible something to the poet.

George Gordon Noel Byron never could have dreamt in all his dreams, poetic and unpoetic, that his widow would succeed to a Barony of her own. In the thirty-third year of her widowhood Byron's widow succeeds, by the death of Lord Scarsdale, to the Barony of Wentworth. She is now a Peeress in her own right by the title of Lady Wentworth. When Mr. Craik reissues his valuable volumes on the Romance of the Peerage he will add this, no doubt, to the other curiosities of his instructive work.

On Tuesday last it pleased Providence to release from sufferings of nearly two years' duration, Mr. Angus Bethune Reach, the accomplished author of "Leonard Lindsey," "Claret and Olives," and other graphic and brilliant works; and dear to his friends as one of the most amiable, kind-hearted, and self-sacrificing men ever met with in this world. At present we will merely make mention of his decease, adding that Mr. Reach expired at his residence, at Denmark-hill, not having quite completed his thirty-fifth year. We trust to be able, in a future number, to supply a memoir of a gentleman whom affliction alone prevented from taking a still higher place in the literature of his country, but than whom no one could take a higher place in the affection of his friends.

A PENSION of £30 per annum has been granted to Mr. Alexander MacLaggan, author of "Sketches from Nature," "Ragged School Rhymes," &c.

According to the *Theatre Journal* of Munich, the Emperor Nero was the first to use an opera-glass at a theatre. He was in the habit, it declares, of looking at the performers through a large emerald mounted in gold.

MUSIC.

IN the DRURY LANE ITALIAN OPERAS Signor Volpini is supplying the place vacated by Mario, with a degree of success beyond expectation. Arriving in London—unheralded by the voice of fame, unknown even by name to the English public, and exposed to the severe trial of assuming the very parts in which the great tenor of the age had appeared not many days before—this young singer, thanks to his own merit, and the readiness of the public to do it justice, has taken a place upon our Italian stage which he does not seem in any danger of losing. It is scarcely possible to suppose that he can fail to be engaged at the one or the other of the great Opera-houses next season. Since his debut, when (as we have already mentioned) he made a very favourable impression, he has been encouraged by his reception to develop his powers more fully than he did at first. His appearance this week as *Edgardo*, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," has been a real triumph. He not only sang the music beautifully, but showed powers as a tragedian surpassed by very few actors on the Italian stage. He realised the idea which every one has formed of the gloomy grandeur and deep, concentrated passion of the character. His delivery of the famous "Aria di Maledizione"—imprecating curses on the head of the woman who, he believes, has betrayed him—was terrific in its fury; and his "death-song," the beautiful "Fra poco a me ricovero," was not less remarkable for tenderness and pathos. His efforts were rewarded by a crowded audience with the most genuine and cordial applause. The *Lucia* was Madame Gassier—a performer whom we should not have supposed to be fitted for so tragic a part. But versatility is one of the features of this accomplished lady's genius. In light comedy she is the gayest of the gay; but she can also be serious and impassioned. Her personation of the hapless "Bride of Lammermoor" would have satisfied Scott himself. It made a deep impression, and tears from many bright eyes bore testimony to its truth and nature. M. Gassier gave great effect to the part of *Enrico* (Ashton); and we have seldom witnessed a more impressive representation of this fine opera.

MISS DOLBY has begun her annual season of musical soirées at her residence in Hyde-street. The first was given on Tuesday evening; and the crowd of fashionable company who filled her rooms showed the high estimation in which this amiable lady and delightful performer is held. The entertainment, as usual, was elegant and classical; and, of course, being given by a singer, consisted chiefly of vocal music. Miss Dolby's principal performance, and indeed the most striking feature of the concert, was an aria, "Cangio d'aspetto," from Handel's "Admetus," one of those Italian operas which, though now unfit for the stage, and therefore fallen into oblivion, are treasures of beautiful melody which ought never to be forgotten. Miss Dolby has had the merit of bringing to light many of those buried gems which, but for her, would probably have been lost for ever. This song is one of them; and we have no doubt that her superb singing will make it generally popular. She sang, besides, two fine French romances by Meyerbeer—"La Folle de St. Joseph" and "Console toi," Wallace's pretty ballad, "If loved by thee;" and (with Miss Marian Moss) Mendelssohn's two-part song, "O! wert thou in the cold blast," and "May Bells." Miss Moss, who has a pretty voice and considerable taste and feeling, sang "Mozart's 'Vedrai carino' very pleasingly. Mr. Tennant sang Halévy's romance, "Enfin un jour," from "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," in a very good style, bating his French pronunciation, in which there is much room for improvement; and there were several concerted pieces, in which Miss Dolby, Miss Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, and Mr. Barby took part. The vocal music was accompanied on the piano by Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Several fine instrumental pieces were performed by Herr H. Bohrer on the pianoforte, Mr. Blagrove on the violin, and Mr. Lucas on the violoncello.

On the same evening Mr. Benson, the eminent tenor singer, had his annual concert at the new Beethoven Rooms, in Queen Anne-street. It was in a great measure an English concert, all the performers and almost all the music being English. The principal singers were Mr. Benson, Miss Ransford, Miss Eyles, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Cummings; and the music they sang consisted chiefly of English songs, glees, and madrigals. Mozart's trio in B flat, for the piano, violin, and violoncello, was played by Miss Ellen Day, Mr. Dando, and Mr. Hancock. Miss Day played a pianoforte solo of Liszt, and Mr. Hancock a solo of Chevillard on the violoncello. There was a crowded audience, by whom the performances were deservedly received with much favour.

THE WEEKLY CONCERTS of vocal and instrumental music at the CRYSTAL PALACE, which were so well received by the public when the experiment was tried last winter, have been resumed this season with every appearance of undiminished success. They take place every Saturday morning, in a pleasant music-room constructed in the vicinity of the Great Transept, of admirable acoustical properties, and capable of containing an immense audience. Two of them have taken place—on Saturday week, and Saturday last. On both occasions the room was crowded to the doors, and the audiences seemed delighted with their entertainment. As both were quite similar in plan and arrangement, we may specify the contents of the last, which will give an idea of the series. Overtures (Spontini's "Olympia," and Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor") and a portion of Mendelssohn's "Scottish Symphony" were admirably performed by the orchestra, which is complete and well trained by the able director, Herr Manns. Madame Judersdorff, the only vocalist, sang the air, "Ah, mon fils," from the "Prophète," Knight's ballad, "She wore a wreath of roses," and the grand scena, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," from Weber's "Oberon." M. Svinens and M. Werner, both members of the orchestra, executed solos, the one on the flute, the other on the pianoforte. They are both excellent performers, and were deservedly applauded. There are likewise concerts every Friday, consisting entirely of instrumental music—symphonies, overtures, and solos—performed by the band and its individual members.

BOSTON.—A novel and interesting musical project has been set on foot in this town, and was successfully inaugurated on Wednesday evening (last week). Two hundred gentlemen, comprising the High Sheriff of Lincolnshire, the Mayor, the clergy, magistrates, and leading tradesmen, have subscribed to raise a fund for giving a series of first-class concerts during the winter, at such prices as will admit all ranks; the object being to improve the musical taste of the people, and to enable them to participate in a delightful recreation, from which the exorbitant prices demanded by provincial speculators at present entirely excludes all but the wealthy. At the first concert of the series, which was given in the Corn Exchange, nearly 1000 persons attended. The "English Glee and Madrigal Union" was engaged, consisting of Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Freeman; Messrs. Wood, Rhodes, and Henry Phillips; and the public appreciation of their exquisite rendering of some of these too-long neglected gems of vocal art may be gleaned from the fact that five out of ten glees and madrigals were encored. We understand that the scheme—so creditable to its projectors, and so advantageous to the public—will next year be carried out in other towns in Lincolnshire.

M. JULLEN'S PROVINCIAL TOUR.—The great maestro has issued the prospectus of his arrangements with Messrs. Cramer and Beale for a series of concerts in the provinces. He has not only secured the services of some of the most distinguished instrumentalists now in London, but has also obtained the assistance of Herr Formes and other eminent vocalists who will sing for the first time under the baton of M. Jullen.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—It is understood that the provisional directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have considered themselves justified by the state of their subscription-list in accepting tenders for the manufacture and shipment of their cable by the 31st of May next, and that they hope to effect electric telegraph communication between Europe and America by the end of the following month. Meanwhile it appears from a letter which has been addressed to the company by the Treasury that the British Government are prepared to furnish any ships that may be desired, if further soundings should be deemed necessary; to entertain favourably any request for aid in laying down the cable; and to grant 14,000*l.* per annum (equal to four per cent on 350,000*l.*), the assumed capital of the company, for the transmission of their messages.

GROWTH OF AN AMERICAN CITY.—The population of Cincinnati, within the corporate limits, is stated to be 470,000. The exports from that city for the year 1855-6 amounted to 50,744,786 dollars; in 1851-2 to only 33,234,896 dollars. This gives an idea of the great increase of business within four years. The imports into the city the last year amounted to 75,295,901 dollars.

A scheme is now being elaborated at the French Ministry of Commerce, for the purpose of establishing a general insurance company against hailstorms, floods, and cattle epidemics.

THE THEATRES, &c.

OLYMPIC.—The management of this theatre has made an immense stride in producing Mrs. Inchbald's excellent comedy of "Wives as they were and Maids as they are." The picture of the submissive wife of a tyrant husband is one painted with all the delicacy of a woman's genius; and, sweetly acted as it is by Miss Swanborough, wins on the sympathy of the audience, and retains the affection it has excited. The whimsical part of Mr. Bronzely was acted by Mr. George Vining, who dashed through it with his usual vivacity. A little more feeling might, we think, have rendered the character more interesting; and there are certainly places in which the authoress intended that the heart of the rake should be really touched. Mr. Addison has been lately added to the company, and supported the difficult rôle of Lord Priory with force and judgment. The irascible, tyrannic, and yet confiding husband was portrayed with great care and signal success. But the prominent feature was the Miss Dorrillon by Mrs. Stirling, who was all the frivolous woman of fashion, not without good points, but with her very virtues perverted by the vices of the prevailing mode. This victim to the manners of her times is ultimately redeemed. Her heart is appealed to, and "in the deep recesses of the mind" she is still found pure. Her reconciliation with her father was admirably played. *Lady Mary Raffle* was correctly conceived by Miss Herbert, though not so smoothly executed as might be wished. Altogether, however, the comedy was excellently acted. A new farce for Mr. Robson followed—an adaptation of MM. Varin and Marc-Michel's "Le Massacre d'un Innocent," under the title of "Jones the Avenger." An extravagant comic-tragic hero like this necessarily brings out Mr. Robson's peculiar genius; and the energy with which he contrives and executes the supposed assassination of poor Tomlinson, the watchmaker (a part excellently acted by Mr. G. Cooke), and his subsequent remorse are marvellous and terrible. The grim humour of incidents like these, illustrated by such acting, imparts a stimulus to the nervous system beyond the ordinary excitement of theatrical interest. Whoever wishes for a new sensation should go and see Mr. Robson in "Jones the Avenger." Mr. Rogers had an eccentric part, named *Shrilly Pipes*—a musical gentleman from Astley's—of which he made the most. The make-up was capital, and the actor's extravagance rightly in tune with the character. We need scarcely add that the piece was eminently successful.

MRS. HOWARD PAUL will sing the celebrated Scotch song, "Bonnie Dundee," at the Lyceum Theatre, on Monday evening, on the occasion of Mr. Charles Dillon's benefit. Mrs. Howard Paul has introduced this song in the entertainment, "Patchwork;" and, according to the provincial press, has made it "her own" by the characteristic vigour and spirit with which she renders it, producing an imitation of the bagpipes with the voice, which is striking and effective.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.—This accomplished danseuse has continued her progress through Germany and Bohemia as far as Russia, with increasing success. In Leipzig, Prague, Lemberg, and Reichenberg, the entertainment in which she takes part has proved highly attractive.

A HORSE that was in the famous cavalry charge at Balacava now runs in a Southampton omnibus. If it hears the sound of a gun it starts off, and there is the greatest difficulty in reining it in.

RETURN OF TURKISH FUGITIVES TO BULGARIA.—Arrangements are just now being made in the Dobruza for the return of about 1400 Bulgarian families, who had fled into Bessarabia at the time of the taking of Matschin and the siege of Silistria. An adjutant had been dispatched to the Governor-General of new Russia, Count Stroganoff, to Rustchuk, who arrived there October 13th, with a list of the families who desired to return, and a request to Said Pacha that he would personally take steps to secure to the returning Bulgarians the reoccupation of their former houses and homes. Said Pacha has promised his personal intervention, and already taken steps to secure to the returning fugitives freedom from all taxes for the next five years.

SULPHUR SPRING AT ROME.—A curious phenomenon has just occurred in the province of Rome. For some days past a rumbling subterranean noise had been occasionally heard in the neighbourhood of a lonely cottage near Fiano, when suddenly the earth shook within a circuit of several hundred yards, and a jet of hot sulphurous water issued from the soil, soon covering a space of several acres, and forming a kind of lake. The soil in these parts is known to be of volcanic formation.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—The telegraph operator at Vera Cruz, on the arrival of the barque *Pegasus*, on the 1st of October, telegraphed to the city of Mexico the astounding intelligence of the failure of the Bank of England. He fancied that the "Royal British Bank" could be no other than the great national banking institution of the British people.—*American Paper.*

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CANDIA.—The almost total destruction by an earthquake of the town of Cana, the chief port of the Isle of Candia, on the night of the 11th of October, has already been announced, but the details, which have now reached us, represent that dreadful calamity as having been much greater than was at first believed. It appears that the town, a census of which was taken last year by Vely Pacha, the Governor, contained 3620 dwelling-houses, of which there are only 18 which now remain erect and habitable. The above number does not include the shops or storehouses, many of which were built of wood, and have not been destroyed like the stone dwellings. The number of persons killed in that one night was estimated immediately afterwards at 210, but so many dead bodies have since been discovered in the ruins that the whole number is now calculated at not less than 750. The earthquake was not confined to the devoted town of Cana, but caused immense damage and loss of life in other parts of the island. Several villages in the eastern districts were entirely ruined; and it is probable that the total number of human beings who perished throughout the island must be reckoned by thousands. There were more persons killed outright than were injured by the fall of their houses; and this is attributed to the peculiar construction of the houses in Candia, most of which had very massive roofs, and terraces on the top of them, formed of solid masonry, beneath the ruins of which the inhabitants were crushed in a moment. When the Pacha, accompanied by the French Consul, arrived at the scene of desolation, he found the survivors of the population in the most hopeless and miserable despondency; every one sat weeping or weeping upon the heap of rubbish which had covered his home, without making an effort either to construct a shelter for himself or to extricate the remains of his friends who had perished; the maimed and the dying lay untended, and the starving had no relief. These wretched people were gathered by the Pacha into an extensive mansion belonging to him at Ratymu, which being constructed of timber, had escaped the destruction. Every sort of comfort and aid was provided for them by his benevolent assiduity; and in the meantime an English engineer, Mr. Woodward, was employed to set up some wooden huts, in which they were subsequently lodged. No description can give any idea of the suffering and distress which the islanders have experienced.

HUNTING ZIGZAGS.

THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH'S HOUNDS.

OUR illustration represents Smith, the huntsman of the Brocklesby hounds—in 1855, with three couple and a half of his choicest hounds—viz., Abelard, Fairplay, Bangor, Noble, Sportsman, Rockwood, and Pleader, drawn the other day for us by Mr. Byron Webb. Somewhere about 1590 the Tyrwhitt family possessed the lordship of Kettleby, and lived in a hall surrounded by a moat with fortified drawbridge, near Bigby, on the high-road from Brigg to Caistor. In 1799 some remains of the hall were still standing. The Tyrwhitts, in the time of Edward II., intermarried with the Skipwiths. Close by Bigby, at Melton Ross, lived the Ross family, who, in the year 1603, meeting the Tyrwhitts, with whom they had a feud, out on a hunting party, an affray ensued, and many were slain on both sides. James I., on his progress from Scotland, hearing of the transaction, set up a gallows near the spot, and threatened to hang the first, gentle or simple, who dared to appeal to arms without Royal authority. So the frays were put down, but the Skipwiths continued hunting on the Wolds of Lincolnshire to this day. The Tyrwhitts, who have taken the name of Drake, are to be found hunting, too, in Oxfordshire, and still retain an estate within a ride of their ancient lordship. As you ride by the road from Brocklesby to Great Grimsby, you will pass through Aylesby, at the foot of the Wolds, a parish with one church and of two farms only: one of these, occupied by William Torr, of Shorthorn and Leicester sheep celebrity, has outhouses, very recently called "The Kennels," although long used as stables, where, a hundred and fifty years ago, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt kept a pack of hounds. By a memorandum in the possession of the Earl of Yarborough, dated April 20, 1713, it is agreed "between Sir John Tyrwhitt, Charles Pelham, Esq., and Robert Vyner, Esq. (another name well known in modern hunting annals), that the foxhounds now kept by the said Sir John Tyrwhitt and Mr. Pelham shall be joined in one pack, and the three have a joint interest in the said hounds for five years, each for one-third of



MR. SMITH AND THE BROCKLESBY HOUNDS.

the year." And it was agreed that the establishment should consist of "sixteen couple of hounds, three horses, and a huntsman and a boy." So apparently they only hunted one day a week. It would seem that, under the terms of the agreement, the united pack soon passed into the hands of Mr. Pelham, and down to the present day the hounds have been branded with a P. We also found at Brocklesby rough memoranda of the kennel from 1710 to 1746; after that date the Stud Book has been distinctly kept up without a break. From 1797 the first Lord Yarborough kept journals of the pedigree of hounds in his own handwriting.

In the time of the first Lord Yarborough his country extended over the whole of the South Wold country, part of the now Burton Hunt, and part of North Nottinghamshire; and he used to go down into both those districts for a month at a time to hunt the woodlands. There were, as he told his grandson, when he began hunting only three or four fences between Horncastle and Brigg, a distance of at least thirty miles. We presume the old fashion was pursued of meeting at daybreak, and dragging up to the fox by following the line of his night-foraging rambles to where he lay down to digest his prey.

Brocklesby Park stands on the north-eastern edge of the Wolds, on the highest ground, surrounded by almost the only extensive plantations in that part of the county. As you ride from Grimsby, after the first few miles of dead flat, you are constantly but gently ascending. The kennels are almost within earshot of the hall, but effectually screened by a deep grove of shrubs, and lofty, squirrel-haunted trees. The lodging, feeding rooms, and exercise-yards are built of brick with stone flooring—on a very extensive and complete scale. A steam-engine pumps up the water and steams the oatmeal (of which the consumption amounts to about fourteen tons



MR. WILLIAMSON, HUNTSMAN TO THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, ON HIS FAVOURITE HORSE "NORMAN."



THE ALTE SCHLOSS, AT BADEN, FROM THE ROCKS.—FROM MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ENTERTAINMENT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

a year); and, with two horses a week, suffices for the pack of forty-seven couples and a half, hunting three days a week, with an occasional by-day.

They are divided into two mixed packs of dogs and bitches, averaging 23½ inches in height, 2½ inches being the outside, acknowledged to be one of the most even packs in the field. It will be easily understood that Lord Yarborough's country—consisting, as it does, of so large a proportion of arable land, where sheep and turnips have turned heath into barley and wheat fields—does not stand in popular estimation on the same rank as those ancient "pastures," where the fashionable foxhunting world "most do congregate;" but, although every one must admit that for scent and for galloping there is nothing like old turf, no true sportsman ever followed the Brocklesby hounds on a good day—and they have their full share of good days—without owning that, taking it for all in all, it was one of the greatest treats he ever enjoyed.

MR. WILLIAMSON, HUNTSMAN TO THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.

MR. WILLIAMSON—whose portrait, taken last season by our artist, Mr. Byron Webb, we give on the opposite page—has hunted fifty years, has been huntsman to the Duke forty years, and in his seventy-fourth year still goes well and hollas loud and clear. Nimrod, a quarter of a century ago, describes Williamson as one of the best men of the day. The kennels are at St. Boswell's, Roxburghshire. The country includes downs, marsh, highly cultivated farms, and some hills only to be mounted at a walk. The pack is small and very fast. Never having travelled so far north, we cannot say more. The Duke of Buccleuch, from his Oxford days, has been a good and at one time was a keen sportsman. His brother, Lord John Scott, is even more fond of field sports of every kind; and the Marquis of Dalkeith inherits the tastes of his father and uncle. Long may our nobles prefer the brown field and green wood to the green cloth or green room.—S. S.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—"THE ELVES."

LAST week we had the pleasure to record the complete success of the new ballet-burlesque at the Adelphi; and we now give a representation of one of the many striking scenes in the piece. Madame Celeste deserves every commendation for the manner in which she has placed this pretty piece upon the stage. The manager is fortunate in having had a directress of such taste and ability to control the lavish expenditure incurred in the production of "The Elves." *Silvia* could not have had a more poetical exponent than Madame Celeste. Wright and Mrs. Keeley have one really good scene, and play it admirably. Miss Kelly and Paul Bedford have no great opportunity for display, but they add much to the general effect of the piece; whilst Miss Wyndham, as the *Princess Jolijambe*, acts as well as she dresses—which is saying a great deal for one who is so careful in matters of costume as that young lady. "The Elves" must draw large audiences up to Christmas.



TABLEAU FROM THE LAST SCENE OF "THE ELVES, OR THE STATUE BRIDE," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.



TURKISH BURIAL-GROUND AT SCUTARI.—SKETCHED BY CAPT. MONTAGU O'REILLY.

marble, covered with verses of the Koran, durably and massively gilded, on a light blue ground, or according to taste. The name of the deceased only is inscribed, without the many virtues which occasionally shine over the Christian grave. The nature of the head-carved stone, whether it be a turban or a fez, denotes the rank and occupation of the deceased. The tombs of women are distinguished by a lotus leaf, painted green; at other times by roses, forming a circlet round the headstone, beautifully gilt with some bright colour to give effect. Some graves are covered with marble troughs, filled with earth to grow flowers in; while others have an orifice in the centre of the marble slab, through which may be seen growing the budding rose and the evergreen. The effect created by this contrast is very pretty. It is touching to observe the tender solicitude of some Turkish females in connection with these lonely spots, where they generally pass some part of the day. The

impressive silence of this vast forest of cypresses and tombs adds to the beauty of the scene, and teaches a sublime lesson of human nothingness. Next is

THE ARMENIAN CEMETERY.

Situated on the borders of a deep ravine. The spectator looks down between two hills nearly united at their bases, only separated by a narrow rivulet studded with wooden habitations: on the right being the Greek village of St. Demetrius; and on the left is Pera, celebrated for its unpaved streets and dirty lanes. Standing out from the shadow of these hills may be seen the Capitan Pacha's Palace and the Arsenal gates; beyond that the monuments and domes of the several mosques of Constantinople. Some of the tombs in this cemetery are exceedingly handsome; and no small amount of sculpture, gilding, and other ornamental work has been lavished about them. The tomb in the foreground

represents the deceased as having been "a man of gold," from the handsome manner in which it is sculptured and gilded; it is of white marble, sculptured in the cornice with roses and other flowers. On the side of each tomb is the deceased's name, at the end his age, and on the other side a representation of his trade or calling: if a carpenter, a saw; if a blacksmith, a hammer and anvil, &c. The upper part is elaborately sculptured, sometimes in the scrawl style, at others representing some particular emblem of immortality. The tombs of females bear a greater profusion of flowers, &c. The children's are shaped differently, and lightly imbedded in the earth, simply bearing the name and age, with withered flowers carved on the angles, emblematic of budding life cut off prematurely.

We should add that Captain O'Reilly's highly-picturesque *Views* are accompanied by descriptions of the localities, which are written in admirable taste and feeling.



ARMENIAN CEMETERY, NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.—SKETCHED BY CAPT. MONTAGU O'REILLY.



HOME AND SCHOOLS FOR THE SONS AND ORPHANS OF MISSIONARIES, AT BLACKHEATH.

HOME AND SCHOOLS FOR THE SONS AND ORPHANS OF MISSIONARIES.

ALTHOUGH this excellent institution has been established above four years, it has hitherto only possessed temporary premises in Mornington-crescent, Hampstead-road; but we are happy to state that a new location has been found for the institution at Blackheath, where the inscription-stone of the edifice (engraved above) was laid by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, on Tuesday last. The Schools when completed will form a very picturesque group. The architects have selected the Domestic style of the thirteenth century. The general plan consists of a centre and two wings, the gables of which project beyond the line of the main building. There are four large bay windows, supported on massive stone corbels. The material employed is the best Kentish red brick, and Bath-stone dressings to the angles and windows. The roofs are high: their lengths have been re-

lieved by dormer windows which form a striking feature in the elevations. From the centre of the roof a lofty bell-turret rises, which is so arranged as to contain the school bell, and at the same time thoroughly to ventilate the whole building.

On the lower floor there are spacious covered playgrounds for winter and wet weather; on the ground floor, general and senior school-rooms, class, and dining, and reception rooms; on the upper floor, bed and washing rooms with apartments for the head master and matron.

Easy access throughout is obtained by means of stone staircases and wide corridors, all of stone, to ensure safety in case of fire. The light and ventilation have had most careful attention.

The architects are Messrs. W. G. and E. Habershon, of 33, Bloomsbury-square; the builder is Mr. Wm. Higgs, of Westminster.

The weather being unusually fine, a large and highly-respectable company were assembled. A very powerful address, stating the objects of the institution and its claims on the Christian public, was delivered

by the Rev. Arthur Tidman, D.D. The ceremony of laying the stone having been performed by Lord Shaftesbury, his Lordship addressed to the assemblage a most appropriate and eloquent speech, which made a deep impression on all present. At two o'clock, between two and three hundred persons sat down to an elegant déjeuner which, through the kind permission of the managers of the North Kent Railway, had been prepared in the large shed adjoining. Shortly after three o'clock—his Lordship being obliged to leave—the chair was occupied by Mr. Apsley Pellatt, M.P. Several speeches were addressed to the company by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, the Rev. Messrs. Sherman, Harrison, Spurgeon, Porter (of Madras), Gill (of the South Seas), Russell (of Greenwich), and other gentlemen. A liberal collection was made.

MISS E. S. NORTHCOTE, AGED 19, THE BORN-BLIND PERFORMER ON THE ENHARMONIC ORGAN.

SOME details are necessary to explain a case which has its points of interest for the artist, and the moral and natural philosopher.

The object of the enharmonic organ was to obtain just intonation, on the principle of the simplicity of ratios, in one key first, and then transfer the same proportions to others. The like course was taken by the ancients, and under the same title, but it failed through defects in the first step. Multiplied efforts have been made since, in hopes of attaining to the correctness of intonation which gives to singers and quartet-players such advantages over keyed instruments in general. The celebrated Mersenne has given a representation of a finger-board with thirty-two sounds in the octave; but it does not appear to have occurred to him to divide them among different boards. The present instrument has thirty-eight manuals in the octave, but the extraordinary ones are divided among three boards. This will give an idea of the formidable apparatus the young minstrel volunteered to encounter.

An advertisement descriptive of the instrument appeared in the *Times* of 23rd June, 1856, with the addition, "A pupil wanted; if blind, preferred;" and she presented herself the next day, led by a lady some years older, who was evidently the *altera ego*. Without delay she sat down to the instrument. Nothing could exceed the quickness of apprehension, and insensibility to difficulties, which were displayed; and one thing most remarkable was that she never forgot. God gives these faculties to the shorn lamb. At the third lesson she rose with the solemnity peculiar to the blind, and said, in a Siddons-like tone, "I am sure that I shall play upon this organ." She appeared to have a pleasure in difficulty, like what the warrior and the statesman contract by the habit of danger. Nothing pleased her so much as playing on two boards at once with different hands; which, since the boards were not alike, was something like playing two games at chess simultaneously. It is presumable it gave her an agreeable consciousness of power; but it implied an extraordinary development of the faculties of classification



MISS E. S. NORTHCOTE, AGED 19, THE BORN-BLIND PERFORMER ON THE ENHARMONIC ORGAN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

and memory. After literally six lessons, as had been intimated in the advertisement, (and without the very reasonable advantage of practising on the instrument between), she successfully gave performances of sacred music, according to advertisement in the *Times* of 17th July.

In all this there is matter for meditation on the wonderful efforts of nature to make compensation for the privation of one faculty by sharpening others. In a musical view the result goes far to establish two points. First that the just intonation of a quartet of viols can be presented on a keyed instrument; and secondly, that the execution could be accomplished, under manifest disadvantages, in a time utterly disproportionate to the commonly-apprehended difficulty of the case. The explanation is, that, after the first rudiments, the artist worked by ear; and it was interesting to observe her, on striking an unsatisfactory note, change to another with the same coolness that a performer on the violin amends a faulty fingering.

The prospects opened are of some importance. So far as tried, the verdict of vocal performers is favourable. They describe the instrument as "easy to sing to;" the fact being that it is easier to sing to an instrument that is in tune, than to one out. Violists would probably find equal satisfaction in accompanying, by simply observing the old rule of avoiding open strings. With the friends of ecclesiastical music, such an instrument, under the name of the Enharmonic Stop, might take the place of the choir and swell organs, with probably an economy in point of cost. The present instrument would lack strength for a cathedral; but on another occasion the road would be open to increasing the strength fourfold. But whoever adopts the organ must adopt the organist too, or run the risk, at least at the commencement, of being in the dilemma of the noble Lord who bought the wooden dispenser of street merriment, and was mortified to find him ineffective in his hands.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION AT HORNCastle.

A VERY praiseworthy class of exhibitions has of late years sprung up in the provinces, stimulated, in all probability, by the success which attended the temporary museums assembled at the meetings of archaeological societies in different parts of the country. Upon these occasions the public have enjoyed the inspection of many rare works of art and historical interest, which objects might otherwise have remained in the cabinets of their possessors, and, accordingly, have been seen by comparatively few persons. We maintain that the greatest pleasure in the possession of any art-treasure is to be derived from allowing it to be seen by others, and witnessing their delight at the privilege. The Exhibition of Art-Treasures at Manchester will, doubtless, be a magnificent success of this class. Meanwhile exhibitions of the above kind are often made for the promotion of some local object of importance.

A highly-interesting exhibition of works of art and curiosities



ROMAN URNS FOUND NEAR HORNCastle.

ARMOUR WORN BY THE CHAMPION AT THE CORONATIONS OF QUEEN ANNE, GEORGE I., AND GEORGE II.

CHAIR OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

EXHIBITED AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, HORNCastle.

lately opened at Horncastle in aid of the Mechanics' Institute in that town is an instance. Here all the treasures of the town and neighbourhood are preserved. Among the most interesting are the portrait of Henry VIII., the property of the Champion, Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart. The dark, elegantly-enriched suit was worn at three successive coronations—that of Queen Anne, George I., and George II. The present Champion was habited in the one with the elevated sword at the coronation of George IV.

The chair was once occupied by Charles I. Having been conveyed from Whitehall immediately after his execution, it has remained in the possession of the same family, a highly-prized relic, ever since that time. In the collection, also, is the portrait of the same ill-fated Monarch, when Prince of Wales. This picture was originally the property of the Speaker Lenthall, and continued in the hands of his descendants till within a few years. The Roman earthenware wine amphora, and a cinerary urn, with four handles, are trophies from the Museum at Kerch. The remaining specimens of ancient pottery, funeral urns containing portions of bone and ashes, were recently disinterred at Horncastle, where so many memorials testify that it was formerly an important Roman station.

FRAUDS ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

THE re-examination of Leopold Redpath and James Charles Kent, whose frauds on the Great Northern Railway Company have caused so much excitement in the monetary and commercial world, took place on the 21st inst., at the Clerkenwell Police Court. One o'clock was the hour fixed for the hearing of the case, and soon after that hour the two prisoners entered the dock, looking none the worse for their incarceration. The court was crowded to excess throughout the whole of the examination, which lasted four hours.

Mr. Giffard, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that evidence had already been given as to two cases of fraud in the transfer of stock, which was purchased by Redpath so far back as April, 1853. On that occasion he bought two separate amounts of stock—£500 and £250 respectively. The sellers transferred them to him in proper form, and they were entered to the credit of Redpath. On examining the register, however, it appears that Redpath had placed a 1 before each of these amounts, converting them into £1500 and £1250, thereby adding £2000 of stock to his account with the company. From the evidence adduced by Mr. Giffard it appeared that up to the 5th of February, 1854, the fraudulent gain upon the various transactions examined was £10,000 in Redpath's favour. In other words, there was £10,000 of stock standing in his name above the amount represented in the original transfers. The precise amount of stock which he obtained by fraudulent transfers has not yet been ascertained. The register shows no less than fifty-two separate transfers of stock to Redpath, and ten from him to other parties; but what amount of stock these represent in the aggregate has not been officially stated. The sums were correctly entered in the first instance, the additional 1 being prefixed some time afterwards. In one case, where there was an entry of £1000 belonging to Redpath, upon his transferring it to another person he entered the transfer as if it were £10,000. At a future examination Mr. Giffard said he should prove the regular execution of the transfers.

A case of forgery was next brought forward. One of the clerks in the employment of the Great Northern Railway Company produced No. 16,774 transfer of £1087 10s. B Stock, purporting to be from Stephen George Hammond, of Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, gentleman, to George Sidney, of 20, Edward-street, Hampstead-road, gentleman. The attesting witness to Sidney's signature was Charles Kent. The signatures of Hammond and Sidney were said to be in Redpath's handwriting. The signature "Charles Kent" was in Kent's handwriting. A Mr. Robert Mayman, of 20, Edward-street, Hampstead-road, said he had resided in that house for the last thirteen years, and had never known any person of the name of George Sidney living there. About eight or nine years ago Redpath, who was then out of employment, lived with him as a lodger at 20, Edward-street.

The evidence in this case was looked upon as more serious, so far as Kent was concerned, than in that of the transfers. When application was made to admit him to bail, the magistrate declined to grant it. He had offered to let him go out on bail on the previous occasion (in two sureties of £4000 each), but the case now assumed a more serious aspect. Kent was the attesting witness to an instrument which seemed to be forged; and his complicity with Redpath had been brought pretty nearly home to him. There had been a unity of action between the prisoners at the bar, and, under the circumstances, he felt bound to refuse the application for bail, leaving a Judge to upset his decision if he thought fit.

After the evidence had been gone over, the case was remanded for another week. Some conversation then took place regarding the proceedings of the police. Mr. Wontner, who attended on behalf of Redpath, said they had taken possession of Mr. Redpath's residence on Chester-terrace, although his servants were there, and were quite competent to take charge of the property. Mr. Superintendent Loxton had taken possession of Mr. Redpath's clothes, which he required. Mr. Humphreys had been appealed to on the subject, and had said that the clothes should be handed over; but the superintendent would not part with them until he heard from the magistrate that he was authorised to do so. The magistrate said he had no objection. He had not been asked to authorise such proceedings, and now he was asked what was to be done. The superintendent would be quite justified in acting upon any arrangement to which the legal gentlemen on both sides might assent.

The prisoners were then removed from the bar; and, upon entering the gaoler's room, Redpath said, with a degree of confidence, and addressing Kent, "There is nothing against you—there is nothing against you, my boy. It was all bona fide stock that you transferred." Temporary refreshment being provided, they were in the course of the evening conveyed to the House of Detention in the prison van.

On Monday last, in the Bankruptcy Court, an adjudication was made upon the petition filed by Messrs. Field and Wood, stockbrokers, of Warford-court, against Leopold Redpath, of Chester-terrace and Weybridge, dealer in shares, &c. Warrants were immediately placed in the hands of Mr. Thomas Hamber, the messenger, who, with the aid of his assistant, at once proceeded to take possession of the property at Weybridge and Chester-terrace. The debts, exclusive of the amount of which the railway company have been defrauded, it is believed, will not exceed £2000.

NEW ILLUMINATOR.—Mr. Blake, the manager of the Thames Plate-Glass Company's Works at Blackwall, has constructed an illuminator for ships' decks, floors, collars, &c., in which, by taking advantage of the principle of total internal reflection, he has been enabled to combine brilliancy with great strength. He makes a framing of any length or size, dividing it into compartments by vertical ribs of about the same depth as the thickness of the framing; these compartments he fills with slips or cuttings of plate-glass placed edgewise, and embedded by a cement which does not unite in optical contact with the glass, so that the light travels in a series of angles from the upper surface of the glass to the lower, none of it being absorbed, but the whole being admitted into the area where light is required. It will be easily understood that the glass being placed edgewise in the compartments and slightly sunk between the ribs thereof forms with the framing a solid mass capable of sustaining heavy weights, and permitting such objects as chain cables to be dragged across its surface without injury to the glass, the raised metal edges preserving it, and preventing that slipperiness of surface so objectionable in the lights or lenses in ordinary use for obtaining light in ships' cabins and other similar places.

POOR SPAIN!—The decadence of the Inquisition is also the decadence of Spain. This fact cannot be denied, and it must also be acknowledged that the two greatest minds which have appeared in Spain since the suppression of the Inquisition—Balmes and Donoso Cortes—were its apologists; and that the last resource of Spain, and the only hope which remains to it, is that profound sentiment of faith, that Catholic temperament which were formed by the Inquisition. Without them, its revolutions have shown what Spain may become and what it must expect. Protestantism and Socialism menace it now, as did in other times the Jews and the Moors. When the country is no longer Catholic, it will be Spain no more, and very different blood than that shed by the Inquisition will be spilt. Noble Spain sees this peril, and combats it at the present moment with intelligent energy.—*Cuier.*

LITIGATION IN CEYLON.—The *Ceylon Times*, in an article on the extraordinary number of licensed notaries in that island, says there are already 452 among a population of less than a million and a half. Not a few of them are servants out of place, while many of the remainder are uneducated, and anxious only to make a living from the profits of pauper litigation. Thus the Courts are worried with claims to the sixteenth share in the produce of a coconut-tree, or the twentieth portion of two barrels of water for irrigation.

A RHYME FOR THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

(BY REQUEST.)

WORLD! what a wonder is this,
Grandly and simply sublime,—
All the Atlantic abyss
Leapt in a nothing of time!
Even the steeds of the Sun
Half-a-day panting behind
In the flat-race that is run—
Won by a flash of the mind.

Lo, on this sensitive link—
It is one link, not a chain—
Man to his brother can think,
Spurning the breadth of the
main;
Man to his brother can speak,
Swift as the bolt from a cloud,
And where its thunders were weak
There his least whisper is loud.

Yea: for as Providence wills,
Now doth intelligent man
Conquer material ills,
Wrestling them down as he can;
And, by one weak little coil
Under the width of the waves,
Distance and Time are his spoil,
Fetter'd as Caliban slaves!

Ariel!—right through the sea
We can fly swift as in air;
Puck!—forty minutes shall be
Sloth to the bow that we bear;
Albury, Guildford.

Here is Earth's girdle indeed,
Just a thought-circle of fire,—
Delicate Ariel freed
Sings, as she flies, on a wire!
Courage, O servants of light!
For ye are safe to succeed;
Lo, ye are helping the right,
And shall be blest in your deed;
Lo, ye shall bind in one band,
Joining the nations as one,
Brethren of every land—
Blessing them under the sun!

This is Earth's pulse of high health
Thrilling with vigour and heat;
Brotherhood, wisdom, and wealth
Throbbing in every beat;
But ye must watch in good sooth
Lest to false fever it swerve,—
Touch it with tenderest truth
As the world's exquisite nerve.

Let the first message across—
High-hearted Commerce, give
heed—
Not be of profit or loss,
But one electric indeed,—
Praise to the Giver be given
For that He giveth man skill,
Praise to the Great God of Heaven,
Peace upon Earth, and Goodwill!

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

THE BOSTON DIRECT RAILWAY.

IN the brief abstract and embodiment, which we lately presented in the *Guardian*, of topics touched upon by our former townsman, Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., when recently entertained by his constituents at Boston, it would be observed that the hon. gentleman wound up with a strong and sanguine declaration in favour of the projected line of railway direct from Nottingham to Boston: announcing the certainty of its completion as one of the most hopeful prospects for the port; pledging his support to the undertaking, and urging that of his constituents. The more we consider the matter the more clearly it appears to us that such a line of railway, if calculated to benefit Boston so largely, must be calculated to benefit Nottingham in an immensely greater ratio. The rapid strides making by our mineral development (precisely the thing that pays a short local railway line) have already taken us by surprise. It has long been felt that we wanted a port alike for this and for our general export trade. But the pressing necessity for a coal and mineral port is growing more urgent every day; and if we were only to look at the populations rising to the north-west from Staveley, Babbington, Ilkeston, Alfreton, Eastwood, and Cinder Hill, down to Long Eaton—all more or less connected with the new development of mining industry and its consequent traffic—we should say that the want of facilities of outlet forms a serious impediment to the vast progress which our district is evidently making, despite all difficulties, in wealth and prosperity. Our completely inland position, and consequent absence of free outlets, have no doubt hitherto conspired to keep in reserve the enormous mineral resources of our coal basin. The opening up of our canals alone enabled the rich produce of the district to reach any large and open market; but the time has gone by when the cheapness of canal transit will compensate for its want of dispatch; and the necessity under which our great mining industry is placed is that of finding the nearest port by the quickest route and at the lowest rate of transit. This the Boston Direct Line alone can accomplish so as in any degree to bring the mineral produce of this district into the market, for shipment or otherwise, on equal terms with that of other districts. The effects both upon Nottingham and Boston will be remarkably important: and what is more—bound together as their interests will undoubtedly become by means of the connection—whatever benefit may be conferred upon the one place must tell with almost equal effect upon the other. Naturally, the advantages of position, &c., enjoyed by Boston upon our nearest line of sea-coast have raised the port above any other in the vicinity as an entrepot. From a recent official return it appears that the customs revenue at Boston considerably exceeds that of any of the neighbouring ports. The following are the respective amounts:—Boston, 25,587*l.*; Lynn, 23,192*l.*; Grimsby, 18,201*l.*; Gainsborough, 11,634*l.*; Wisbeach, 5574*l.* These facts are of great moment; and we have seen a letter from an influential resident on the spot who states that there have recently been several foreign vessels in the port with timber, which, having discharged their cargoes, would at once reload with coal could it be obtained there. The mileage on the new line, as arranged with the Great Northern Company, whose interest will be found to consist in co-operating cordially with this most promising undertaking, not greatly if at all exceeding fifty miles from Nottingham, will not only enable mineral produce to be brought into the port at a low calculation, but also timber, goods, and raw materials to be landed at the port, where they can be bonded in the bonding warehouses there existing, and transmitted to Nottingham on much more reasonable terms than we have ever experienced. The cost of the line being small (about 220,000*l.*), it would be the height of folly in the inhabitants to forego the chance of grasping these important advantages; for who can tell what their ultimate results may be on the trade of the East coast, and the industry of the Midlands—Nottingham rivaling Manchester—and Boston in the course of time competing with Liverpool; yet each serving and supporting its own district of country, and advancing the general prosperity of the kingdom. So fully convinced is Mr. J. T. Woodhouse, the eminent mining engineer, of European reputation—so well known throughout the whole kingdom, and especially in Nottingham, from his having been manager of the extensive collieries near this town of Thomas North, Esq., from the commencement—of the advantages of this line, that we are delighted to hear he has given it his most strenuous support.—*Notts Guardian.*

IRON LATTICE-BRIDGE FOR THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—A bridge of a somewhat novel construction is now being made in this country for the East Indian Railway. It is intended to cross the river Saone, one of the tributaries of the Ganges, and when completed will be nearly a mile in length. There will be twenty-nine piers, and the span from pier to pier will be 150 feet, being about twenty-six feet more than the span of the arches of the High Level Bridge at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Like that structure, it will consist of two roadways; the upper one for the railway, and the lower one for foot passengers and palanquin-bearers—the height from the lower to the upper way being twenty-six feet. The peculiarity of the construction is that the two roadways are fastened together and supported by lattice-work of wrought iron, combining great strength with a light and elegant appearance. The bars are of channel iron, and cross each other diagonally, being firmly riveted together at each crossing. One complete arch has just been constructed at the Elswick Engine Works, Newcastle, by way of experiment, and the result is most satisfactory. The entire weight is 120 tons. It was made with a slight curve, two inches higher than a dead level; and, when tested with a weight of 362 tons, it only went down two inches below the level, or four inches altogether at the centre. The separate lengths or arches will rest at each end on five rollers of cast iron, to allow of expansion and contraction according to the variations of the temperature. The engineer engaged in the construction of this bridge is Mr. George Rendel, of London. As soon as the bridge is completed it will be taken to pieces in order to be shipped, and will be reconstructed in India.—*Manchester Guardian.*

COAL-FIELDS OF THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.—Scams of coal have been found at Reteh and Palembang, on the east coast of Sumatra; near Macassar, on the island of Celebes; at Bawean, an island in the Java Sea; and at Babelian, in the Molucces. It was found on examination that all these are included within the submerged plateau which extends from the south-eastern part of Asia to the north-east of Australia, and is bounded by the Indian Ocean on the west, and the Pacific Ocean on the east. It is thus shown that they occur only on those parts of the plateau which have been subjected to violent upheaval since the formation of the modern basins, a process which has tilted and broken through the strata, exposing the seams to the view of any traveller who may be passing over the country. It is thus that every known coal field in that part of the world has been discovered; and it is believed that in every instance the discoveries have been made by the natives of the country, to whom, indeed, the existence of some of the most important beds seem to have been known through many generations.

The Danish Commissioners have received such instructions from the new Conference on the Sound Dues as are calculated to bring the question to a settlement.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Earl of Ellesmere has, we regret to learn, been confined to his room since his arrival at Bridgewater House, from Worsley Hall, Lancashire, by very severe illness.

On Sunday last the Emperor received, at the Palace of St. Cloud, Count William of Wurtemberg, cousin german to the King of Wurtemberg. The Count was presented by Baron de Wächter, the Wurtemberg Minister.

Le Nord appears to give credit to the report that the Grand Duke Constantine will visit Paris before joining the Empress Mother at Nice.

The Grand Duchess Helena of Russia landed at Villafranca on the 16th inst., and arrived at Nice an hour afterwards in one of the King of Sardinia's carriages, escorted by a detachment of carabinieri.

The *Corriere Italiano* of Vienna denies that Sir Hamilton Seymour has been invited to accompany the Emperor of Austria in his visit to his Italian States.

The Tuileries is in perfect readiness to receive their Majesties when they come to Paris for the season; and it was expected that they would leave St. Cloud to take up their residence there at the end of this week.

There are three principal diplomatic posts at present vacant—that of Minister to Hanover, salary 3000*l.*; that of Minister to Washington, salary 4500*l.*; and that of Minister to the Two Sicilies, 4000*l.*

M. Anceide de Cesena has received from the Emperor of Austria a diamond pin worth 3000*fr.* or 4000*fr.*, in return for his work the "Era of the Cesars," which M. de Cesena lately presented to his Majesty.

It is stated that M. Rothschild has entered into a contract with the Bank of France to supply it with 20,000,000*fr.* (or say 11,200,000*fr.* in specie, in monthly payments in the course of next year.

The Duke d'Ossuna, Grandee of Spain, after passing a few days at Brussels, has left that city for St. Petersburg, charged with a special mission from the Queen of Spain to the Emperor of Russia.

It is said that no appointment of a Vice-President of Education will take place until Parliament is about to meet, neither will any arrangement be finally made as regards maintaining the Board of Health as a separate department, or transferring it to the Home-office.

By two Imperial decrees, pensions of 12,000 francs each are granted to Mme. Duos, widow of the late Minister of Marine, and to Mme. Fortoul, widow of the late Minister of Public Instruction. Each of these ladies has two children, and these pensions are in reversion to the children, but only to the amount of 3000 francs each.

Lord Lonsborough has purchased a castle and demesne in a beautiful situation near the harbour of Cannes, in the south of France, for the advantage of yachting in the Mediterranean during the winter months.

At two o'clock on the 20th instant the Emperor and Empress of Austria entered Trieste, where they were received with extreme and (as there is every reason to believe) genuine enthusiasm.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Serjeant Kinglake Recorder of Bristol, in the room of Sir A. J. Cockburn, appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia will pass some days in Paris on his return from England. He is expected in Paris at the end of this month.

Ferukh Khan, Ambassador of Persia to France, has been to Constantinople, and paid a visit to Baron Boutenich, the Russian Minister.

On Saturday afternoon his Highness the Prince of Surat had an interview with the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P. (President of the Board of Control), at his office in Cannon-row.

The *Patrie* states that the Neapolitan Legation has already handed over the necessary business of the office to the Prussian Embassy, Rue de Lille, 78, where all persons desiring passports for Naples must henceforth address themselves.

The Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, Recorder of London, is appointed her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

The Sultan has conferred the order of the Medjidie on the Hereditary Prince Royal of Persia, and decorated several of the Persian Ministers.

The vacant Lord Lieutenancy of Cornwall will, it is said, be conferred upon either Lord Vivian or the Earl of St. Germans.

Queen Christina of Spain, who has been staying a day or two at Marseilles, left on the 17th instant, on board the *Capitole*, for Leghorn.

Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor of the Bahamas, succeeds Mr. Darling, the new Governor of Jamaica, in the Governorship of Newfoundland.

The Hon. J. M. Clayton, the American Minister who negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, died on the 9th inst., after a protracted illness.

Mr. Henry Davison, of the Inner Temple and the Welsh and Chester Circuit, is appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Madras.

A rupture has already occurred in the new Turkish Cabinet under the Viziership of Redschid Pacha, by the resignation of his predecessor, Aali Pacha, who had taken office as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is said that Lord Palmerston's choice of the new Bishop of Ripon lies between two Divinity Professors at Cambridge—Mr. Selwyn, Lady Margaret's Professor, and Mr. E. H. Browne, Norrisian Professor.

General Montreal, the late Commander-in-Chief of the army of occupation of Rome, has arrived at Marseilles.

Writs have issued for electing a Temporal Peer of Ireland, to succeed the vacancy made by the demise of James, Earl of Bandon, in the House of Lords.

Sir William Temple's collection of antiquities, which left Naples, by the *Milan*, on the 13th, is daily expected in England.

Admiral Parseval Deschenes, who commanded the French squadron in the Baltic, has arrived in Paris.

The fund raised for the purchase of a qualification for Mr. Duffy, in Victoria, amounts to 5000*l.*; and as money in Australia realises ten per cent interest, Mr. Duffy is now in possession of 500*l.* a year.

The Ban of Croatia, the well-known Jellachich, is seriously ill at Agam.

It is understood that the estate of the late Mr. R. N. Shaw, at Kesgrave, Suffolk, has been purchased by Mr. Geo. Tomline, for 35,000*l.*

Baron Hammer, the renowned Orientalist, is not likely ever to quit his bed—or, more strictly speaking, his arm-chair—again. The Baron has a complaint of the heart, which renders it impossible for him to remain for any length of time in a reclining posture.

Thomas Chambers, Esq., M.P. for Hertford, will be a candidate for the office of Common Serjeant in the event of a vacancy.

Baron de Seebach, Minister Plenipotentiary of Saxony, has arrived in Paris.

Mr. John Goss, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, has been appointed composer to her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's, in the room of Mr. W. Knvyett, deceased.

The House of Schiller at Gohlis was purchased on the 11th inst., the anniversary of the birthday of the great poet, for 2100 thalers, by the association which bears his name.

Mr. John Lamb, the well-known Quaker correspondent of the *Northern Whig*, and writer of the "Notes on the State of the Country," died of apoplexy last week.

Baron Charles de Steuben, the well-known historical painter, has just died in Paris, aged sixty-eight.

The Duke of Atholl contradicts the statement that the Duchess of Atholl had been received by Dr. Manning into the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Emery, who recently left the Olympic, has taken the Marylebone Theatre, where he will commence his campaign on the 26th of December.

The explosion of a powder magazine has taken place at Rhodes, by which 1000 persons are said to have perished.

The Lake district is now almost deserted by visitors. A fall of snow last week covered the hills with a good coating at least half way down the sides.

The Neva is now so firmly frozen over that it is traversed by crowds in all safety. So many vessels are frozen in at Cronstadt that it seems thoughtless to attempt to break the ice to let them out.

A journal is to appear at St. Petersburg on the 1st Jan. with the title of the *Golden Fleece*, which will principally treat on subjects connected with the working of the gold mines in Siberia.

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little shink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

THE FIRST EDITION OF "HAMLET," 1609.

A Correspondent lately favoured us with some interesting particulars relative to the copy of the first rude draught of "Hamlet," in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire—a copy everybody believed to be unique until a second came to light the other day, and was bought by Mr. Halliwell for £120. One circumstance connected with these rarities is singular, the copy belonging to the Duke of Devonshire wants only the last page; that of Mr. Halliwell is deficient only in the first: fortunately, therefore, a completely perfect copy of the treasure is now obtainable. Of the Devonshire copy a remarkably accurate reprint was published some years ago by Messrs. Payne and Foss, and had a large sale; the possessors of it, we dare say, will be gratified to see the following equally exact transcript of the missing page, which the politeness of Mr. Halliwell enables us this week to present to the readers of "Memorabilia":—

PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Enter Voltemar the Ambassadors from England, enter Fortinbras with his train.

Fort. Where is this bloody sight?
Hor. If aught of woe, or wonder, you'd behold,
Then look upon this tragicke Spectacle.
Fort. O Imperious death! how many Princes,
Hast thou at one draft bloodily shot to death!
Ambass. Our ambassie that we have brought from England,
Where be these Princes that should here vs speake?
O most most vnlucked for time! vnhappy country!
Hor. Content yourselves. He shew to all the ground.
The first beginning of this Tragedy.
Let there a sould be rearde vp in the market place,
And let the state of the World be there,
Where you shall here such a sad story tolde,
That neuer mortal man could more unfold.
Fort. I have some rights of memory to this Kingdome,
Which now to claime my leisure doth inuite mee:
Let there of our chiefe Captaines
Beare Hamlet like a cosider: his graue:
For he was likely, had he Ham.
To a proud most royall:
Take vp the bodie; such a sight as this
Becomes the fieldes, but here doth much amisse.
Finis.

We may take this opportunity of mentioning that there is another edition of "Hamlet," newly imprinted and enlarged to almost as much again as it was, according to the true and perfect copie," 4to, London, printed by I. R. for N. Landure, 1604—a copy of which, perfect and in good condition, would probably at this moment fetch a hundred guineas.

NOTES.

MEMORABILIA HIBERNICA.—At the time when the Ordnance survey of Ireland was in progress, under the direction of the Royal Engineers in the county of Down, Smith's ancient history of that county came into my hands, and observing that it contained a description of an antique subterranean cave on the north-western side of Shive Cruib, a mountain near the centre of Down, and having ascertained the precise locality, I drew the attention of the late Colonel English, then commanding a division of the survey, to this circumstance, for the purpose of exploration. He at once took a warm interest in the subject, and shortly afterwards met me, by appointment, at the place pointed out by the occupant of the farm. With the assistance of his party, and a number of the people of the country, on removal of the soil a quantity of stones blocking up a narrow entrance being disposed of, and an opening effected, a cave was discovered, extending from east to west in a right line about thirty yards, the sides built with rough, unburnt stones, inclining inwards, in the form of an arch, until the space was narrow enough to be closed with broad, massive slabs, used for that purpose, and covered with a few feet of earth, quite level with the surface of the field, declining gently towards the west. About the middle of the main structure a transept or recess was found crossing directing north and south; the northern portion nearly filled up by a large granite flag excavated as if for the purpose of receiving some fluid, and on the margin some rude scroll carving was to be seen. The height of the cave was about seven feet; the breadth about ten. At a short distance from this place, on the side of the mountain, there is one of the stone altars so common in Ireland, consisting of a broad mass of granite, supported by three low pillars of the same material, indicating it would seem, that some connection might exist between the altar and the cave, and that both were devoted to the purpose of Celtic rites before the introduction of Christianity into Ireland. Two years afterwards (the head-quarters of the survey being removed to the co. Louth) Colonel English wrote to say that he had received information of a similar crypt on the north bank of the Boyne, between Drogheda and Slane, which he was prepared to explore as soon as I might find it convenient to attend. Accordingly, a day in the early part of July being fixed upon, a large party was mustered at the station of the Ordnance survey, consisting of the officers of engineers, their working men, some officers of the 23rd Infantry then quartered at Drogheda, a part of their band, and a number of ladies from the neighbourhood, who rowed up the river, and landed opposite the place of exploration, with ample provision for a *fête champêtre*. The cave was found to be constructed at the base of one of the most extensive and perfect specimens of the Conical Folkstone, described by Spenser, and common to many parts of Ireland. An opening was speedily effected by the pioneers attached to the survey; but not more than sufficient to admit a person on his hands and knees. Some of the party having ventured in with torches, and proclaimed it free from foul air, several of the ladies were introduced, wrapped up in great coats, and drawn through the opening. The portion of the band of the 23rd Regiment followed, with the rest of the visitors; and, after examining this curious and interesting structure—made to reverberate with military music—they emerged to enjoy an excellent collation on the grass. The cave was found to be precisely similar to that already described, situate in the county of Down; the principal aisle running from east to west, and the transept from north to south, all on an enlarged scale and of a superior class—the stone altar or lavaeum being much better executed, more smoothly excavated, and the scroll on the margin more regular and perfect. The recesses on each side to the north and south were more capacious, and the whole free from rubbish or debris. The foregoing description is sent to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in the hope that it may induce some of its learned antiquarian readers to favour the public with conjectures as to the object and uses of these subterranean caves.

REMARKABLE DEEDS.—Beside the authorities already quoted on the subject let me mention "Notes on Duels and Duelling," by James Smith, an American work published in Boston last year. As the work is not generally known I may be allowed to state that it is an extremely well-compiled, although it does not pretend to be much more than a compilation, of other English books, with the addition of the most remarkable duels in the United States. The duel between the Duke of York and Colonel Ligonier, as he is called by your correspondent, was very notorious at the time. Colonel Ligonier, subsequently known as Duke of Richmond, died at Montreal, in 1791, while Governor-General of British America, from the effects of a fall's fall. This duel involved him in a personal altercation with a strange Irish lawyer, Theophilus Swift, who sent a challenge to Colonel Ligonier, for having had the impertinence to fire at the King's son. The challenge was accepted; Swift was wounded, but recovered, and attended the Duke's first levee. The Rev. Henry Bate, or Bate's name, was a duellist of great reputation. He assumed the name of Dudley in 1764, was created Baronet in 1815, and the following year became Prebend (not Dean) of Ely Cathedral. At the time of his death, in 1828, he is said to have been magistrate of seven counties in England and four in Ireland. The principal duels were fought early in life, and Johnson is reported to have said of him, in 1781, "Sir, I will not allow that a man can fight. No, sir; what he has is rather the contrary. I will not allow him to fight, and on this account he is entitled to credit, but not to merit." The other famous duels mentioned by your correspondent is that of John Wilkes and that person, who, in consequence of his violent attacks in the *North Briton*, on an political opponents, Lord Talbot, in 1762, exchanged shots with him, the subject of bitterness being a ludicrous description of his Lordship's entry before George III., on his coronation; the horse trained

MEMORABILIA HIBERNICA.—To the interesting relics of the Irish Parliament House detailed by your correspondent "B." in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of 8th November, I beg leave to supplement the chastely-executed and beautiful pendant chandelier which shed its dazzling light over the old House of Commons, as it now does around the splendid library of that more practical and useful body, the Royal Irish Academy, in Dawson-street, Dublin—the extensive mansion formerly occupied by Surgeon Adrien, whose name is incorporated with the troubled history of Ireland, by his attendance on Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and his wounded assailants, Major Swan and Captain Ryan, on the apprehension of the former ill-fated but amiable nobleman. On the Union becoming *un fait accompli*, the parish of St. Andrew—in which the Parliament House stood, and, in its altered state, remains—was complimented by the gift of this chandelier, and it was for many years pendant from the ceiling of the Round Church (St. Andrew's); but the patriotism of the parishioners was powerless in repairing the damage caused by its accidental fall; while that of the learned and scientific body alluded to was called into genial action by its transfer to their universally-appreciated institution.—E. TIGHE GREGORY, Paget Priory.

QUERIES.

THE KING'S COCK CROWER.—In *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, No. 572, Jan. 14, 1843, page 416, I find the following:—"Amongst the ancient customs of this country which have long since fallen into disuse, was a very absurd one, and which was continued so late as the reign of George I. During the season of Lent an officer, denominated 'The King's Cock Crower,' crowed the hour every night within the precincts of the Palace, instead of proclaiming it in the ordinary manner. On the first Ash Wednesday after the accession of the House of Hanover, as the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., was sitting down to supper, this officer suddenly entered the apartment, and proclaimed, in a sound resembling 'the cock's shrill claret,' that it was past ten o'clock. Taken thus by surprise, and very imperfectly acquainted with the English language, the Prince mistook the tremulation of the assumed crow as some mockery intended to insult him, and instantly rose to resent the affront; with some difficulty he was made to understand the nature of the custom, and that it was intended as a compliment, and according to Court etiquette. From that period, however, the custom has been discontinued. When, and under what circumstances did this custom arise?"—M. A. B.

CURIOUS DEMAND.—Would you have the kindness to insert in your valuable paper the following extract taken from an old parish register? Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to throw some light on this curious demand:—"Mem: The Thursday before Michaelmas Sessions, 1699, one Stephenson demanded of ye Churchwardens 2s. 4d. p year for 4 years past for smokk farrthings for ye King. But Justice Pardsey, being Chairman of ye Sessions Oxon, D. said that there was noe law for it, neither had the King any of the money this Stephenson demanded. Riding Charges therefore was not paid, then, neither ever ought any such man to be paid anything any more."—X. Y. Z.

CUSTOMARY OF MILTON ABBAS.—Can any of your readers inform me in whose hands at present is the Customary of Milton Abbas, in Dorset, said by Hutchings, in his "History of Dorset," to have belonged to "the late Mr. John Bailey, Rector of Seadbury, in Somersetshire?" and he describes it thus:—"This MS. is entitled 'Customarius Abbathie de Milton.' It is an original, written on parchment, and contains the customs and customary payments of the manors belonging to the Abbey. The first leaves are unfortunately cut out, and some in other parts of it. Only the manors of Knoll, Hillfield, Sidling, Liscomb, Wolland, Middleton, and La Lee, are perfect. The title over every manor is 'Customarius factus & renovatus ad Festum S^{ti} Mich^{is}, A.D. MCCXXVII., et A^o II. E. II. tempore Dⁿⁱ Roberti time Abbatis de Myddeltoni.' Is this at present known to exist, or any others relating to the lands of this Abbey?—and where are they to be seen? Any information will oblige.—WOLLAND, Cottesloe, Dorset.

DERIVATION OF "STOKE."—Will any of your numerous archaeological readers be kind enough to inform me the interpretation of the word "Stoke," which constitutes part of the name of a great many parishes in England? I have a glossary which gives the definition as "On the side of the lower border water;" but, from what source this interpretation is derived is not stated. There are several Stokes which have the names of the persons to whom they were anciently granted affixed; but, as to the parish of Stoke-Prior, in Worcestershire, and the same in Herefordshire, is it most correct to interpret the word "Prior" as an indication of precedence or that the place was formerly granted to a priory? INQUIRER.

MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF WILLIAM, LORD MELBOURNE.—The late Sir Robert Peel's MSS. have just been published by his literary executors. The *Athenaeum* tells us that Mr. Montgomery Martin is daily at Apsley House, arranging and perusing the Duke of Wellington's papers, with a view of publication. When may we hope to see Lord Melbourne's papers, which were left—two years before Sir Robert's death, and four before the Duke's—for biographical purposes, to Lord Brougham?—WILLIAM JOHN FITZPATRICK, Kilmacud Manor, Dublin.

HEAVEN SAVE THE MARK!—I shall feel obliged to any of your readers who can explain the origin of the expression in Shakespeare and other writers—"Heaven save the mark!" What "mark" is alluded to?—A. W., Folkestone.

ANSWERS.

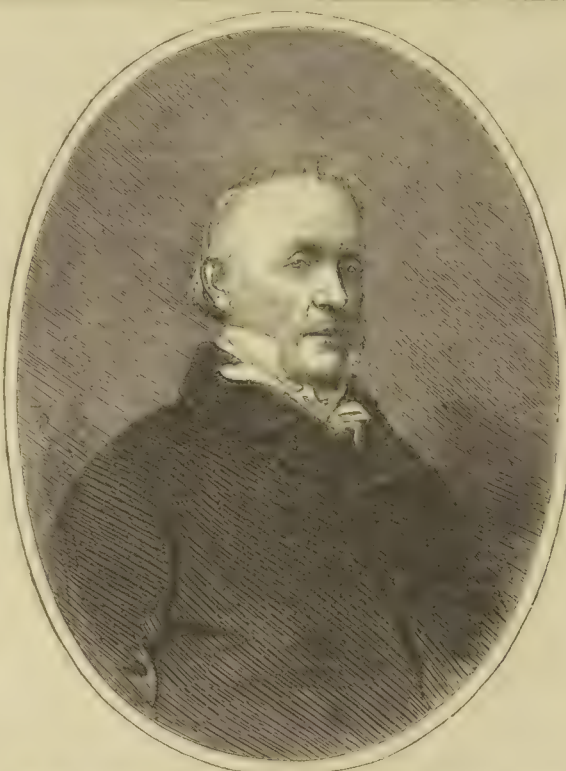
CAGOTS.—The Cagots are a species of Pariahs, who were spread over the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees in the Middle Ages, and superstitiously regarded as objects of contempt and horror. By some it is supposed that they are the remnants of the ancient Goths, who long possessed Aquitaine. From thence came the injurious name of Cagots (*Cas Goths*—*Chiens Goths*) given to them by the conquerors. The Chronicles often mention them by the denominations of Cagneux, Caeons, Capos, Guffos, Gezitas, Gahetas, Cabet—terms of contempt, which signified leprous, and which some applied equally to the Jews. They were also called Canards, because they were compelled to carry on their dress a duck's foot to distinguish them. We find even in the present day the remains of this oppressed race in the east and south of France, and, notwithstanding the progress of civilisation, the hatred which these unfortunate people inspired is not yet completely extinguished. Several persons have seen in the Cagots of the Pyrenees beings analogous to those of the East. In 1845 a poor woman of this race lived in a hut near the village of Mith. She had a small garden, and by the sale of the produce thereof, and the aid of the inhabitants, she was enabled to support herself and her family. In the night she was visited by a young man, who, in the course of the conversation, told her that he was a Cagot, and that he was a leper. She was much affected by this disclosure, and she immediately informed him of his dream, the stranger advised him to return and send his wife, and not listen to foolish dreams; for, he said, it was but the other night that he dreamt that he was a Cagot, and that he was a leper. He then told her that he was a Cagot, and that he was a leper. 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MR. BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF AMERICA.

THE choice of the American citizens—or rather of that portion of the community which at present forms the majority—has placed Mr. James Buchanan in the highest position an American can hold. The Government of General Pierce gives way to that of the late Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and so ends the struggle—the issue of which has caused no ordinary amount of excitement. Regarding the contest as one between freedom and slavery, the British people and press naturally hoped to see that candidate successful whose known opinions were most likely to expedite the change which must inevitably come over the American constitution. Colonel Fremont was, consequently, the favourite "ticket" on this side of the Atlantic, as well as in the Free States of America. Mr. Buchanan was nominated with the view of preserving slavery in its present state. The ex-Ambassador has shown a disposition not altogether agreeable to Englishmen on such questions as that relating to Central America, on the subject of slavery, and one or two other points; but the drift has generally been to secure the favour of the stronger party in the States. Mr. Buchanan has long had an eye to the Presidency; and if, in his eagerness to further a grand ambition, he has momentarily fettered an otherwise independent course of action, we can only hope that he will make atonement by his deeds in office. Having thus far gained his object, the next desire of the new President should be the welfare and progress of his country during the time he acts as its chief. If he display no more than the same shrewdness and calculation in this respect he will be sure to cultivate the good will of the English people; for, without it America can no more be happy than England could be tranquil with the enmity of the United States. Undeniably he appeared as the representative of the Pro-Slavery party; but he is not to be charged with all the rancour that has emanated from the South. But, although the fierce stump-oratory, advanced in support of slavery, and the wicked misrepresentation of the press on the same subject, cannot be attributed to Mr. Buchanan himself, it is well known that he said nothing against it.

Still, however, the position of President of the United States must entitle Mr. Buchanan to public attention, and to that interest which is mostly attached to the antecedents of the men of the time.

Like almost every distinguished man in America, Mr. Buchanan owes his success in life to his own talents. His ancestors were natives of the British Isles. His name implies Scotch descent, but



THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MR. BUCHANAN.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

his father was a native of the county Donegal, Ireland, whence he emigrated to America in 1783. The subject of our memoir was born in the county of Franklin and state of Pennsylvania, on the 23rd of April, 1791. He is consequently in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Buchanan graduated a B.A. at Dickinson's College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in September, 1809; and was admitted to practise law as a barrister in November, 1812. In October, 1814—then in his twenty-fourth year—he first entered public life, being elected a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania; to which body he was again returned in October, 1815. Since then his public career has been one of steady advancement. In October, 1820, he was elected to the popular branch of Congress from Lancaster district in his native State, and was subsequently re-elected four times, and served in the House of Representatives until the 4th of March, 1831. A short time after the last date he was appointed United States Minister to Russia by General Jackson; and, on his return from that country in 1834, was elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. His course in that body was so satisfactory to the State he represented that he was twice re-elected, and served as senator until the 4th of March, 1845, when he was appointed Secretary of State under the Administration of President Polk—a position in America corresponding with that of Prime Minister in England. He served in this post until the 4th of March, 1849. He then lived in retirement at his farm of Wheatland, in Lancaster, county Pennsylvania, until April, 1853, when he was appointed Minister to this country by President Pierce, in which high position he served with credit to himself and advantage to his country, until the 16th of March last.

Mr. Buchanan has marked qualities for a statesman. His prominent characteristics are scholarship, judgment, and quick penetration. He possesses a keen power of analysis and a thorough knowledge of men. He was in the Senate of the United States with Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, and is said to have profited much by their example. His policy in reference to the admission of Kansas, as a Slave or Free State, will thoroughly test his statesmanship.

Our portrait of the new President is from an excellent photograph taken by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street, just before Mr. Buchanan's departure from this country.

SLEIGHING IN THE UNITED STATES.

A LIVELY writer, Mr. Howard Paul, characterises a Sleigh-ride as one of those American delights that defy rivalry. There is no with-



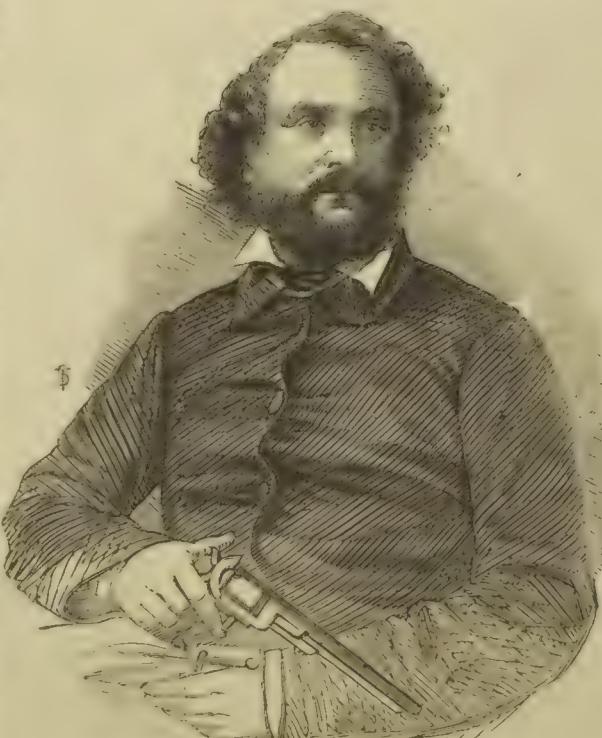
SLEIGHING AT BOSTON, U.S.

standing the merry chime of the bells and a fleet passage over the snow-skirted roads. Town and country look as if they had arisen in the morning in robes of unsullied white. Every housetop is spangled with the bright element; soft flakes are coquetting in the atmosphere, and a pure mantle has been spread on all sides, that fairly invites one to disport upon its gleaming surface.

We abide quietly within our pleasant home on a winter's eve. How the sleighs glide by in rapid glee, the music of the bells and the songs of the excursionists falling on our ear in very wildness. We strive in vain to content ourselves. We glance at the cheerful fire, and hearken to the genial voices around us. We philosophise, and struggle against the tokens of merriment without; but the restraint is torture. We, too, must join the revellers, and have a sleigh-ride. Girls, get on your furs; wrap yourselves up warmly in the old bear-skin; hunt up the old guitar. The sleigh is at the door, the moon is beaming, the bell tinkles, and away we go.

There is no such jollity on earth as a sleigh-ride. River excursions on the bluest of streams, picnics in the floweriest of dells, harvest-lomes amidst the brownest of fields, days in the field, or by the brook with trout, pickerel, and all the angler's heart could hope for, are all very well, but they seem monotonous and weary when compared with a dashing old-fashioned sleighing bout. If humankind ever made up its universal mind to be agreeable, certainly it has now. Thousands of sleighs of all patterns, like full-breasted swans, antelopes, Poovah bears, and cars of Juggernaut, filled with the gayest of lads and lasses, are skimming through the feathery avenues. A myriad bells, on the fleetest of horses, ring changes that could only denote an excess of merriment. The very air is palpitating with the music-throb wildly sounding far and near. The stars, twinkling in a sky unclouded, shed a subdued light on a scene more vivid and joyous than our poor pen could hope to illustrate.

The accompanying spirited illustration of this national sport is from a recent number of Ballou's attractive journal. The scene is during the great sleighing carnival, and the locality is in Roxbury, at Boston. The Rev. Dr. Putnam's church rises on the left; on the right is seen the façade of the Norfolk House. Occupying a conspicuous position is Ward's famous Cleopatra Barge, with its splendid team of eight grey horses, the ribbons held by an accomplished "whip." The sleigh is crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Nearer in front, a pair of blood-horses are making play before a light sleigh, while another vehicle is dashing up on the left. Life on the road is here depicted in its most attractive phase. Sleighting, after all, notwithstanding Dr. Franklin's disparaging remarks, is a most exciting sport.



COLONEL COLT.

COLONEL COLT.

We have already illustrated in our Journal the important improvements introduced by Colonel Colt into this country in the manufacture of fire-arms. The Colonel's establishment in the United States is conducted upon a very extensive scale, as we gather from the following details recently published in the *New York Journal of Commerce*:—

Colt's patent fire-arms manufacturing company at Hartford ranks second to none in the extent and success of its operations. Yet it is only about eight years ago that Mr. Colt commenced the manufacture of pistols with a small capital, not exceeding 5000 dollars, and a few men, hazzarding the little he possessed in what might have been naturally regarded as a doubtful experiment. Now, the estimated value of buildings and machinery forming his establishment is about 1,000,000 dollars; nearly 500 men are employed; the pay-roll ranges from 15,000 dols. to 20,000 dols. per month; and from 150 to 200 pistols, widely celebrated for their superior qualities, are completed every day. The buildings are in the form of an H, wholly of Portland stone, the main structure being 500 feet in length, by 60 feet in breadth, and four stories high. Parallel to this is another, 500 feet by 40, and one story high, and the building which connects them is 300 feet by 60. These compose the offices, machine-shop, engine-rooms, blacksmith, iron and brass foundries, store-rooms, shooting gallery, &c. The whole are inclosed by a high wall, with houses for watchmen at either end of the inclosure thus made. There are about 50 dwellings, mostly occupied by workmen. The whole are erected on a tract of land embracing 150 acres, formerly inundated by the Connecticut river, but now inclosed by two miles of strong dyke. The motive power is furnished by an enormous engine, equal to 350 horses. The boilers are two in number, each 30 feet long. The driving-wheel is remarkable for its size, being 30 feet in diameter, and of such accurate dimensions that there is no perceptible variation from a perfect circle in its entire circumference. No gearing is used in running the machinery, belts alone being employed, so that the movement of all is noiseless. For this reason a strange sensation is experienced on entering the immense apartment used for the armoury, which presents an unbroken area 500 feet in length by sixty in breadth, completely filled by machinery, and not less than 200 men engaged in operating it, all in rapid motion; yet comparative quiet prevails. The eye of the spectator can scarcely penetrate the labyrinth of belts and bars and moving forms, or distinctly define an object in the hazy distance. All the machinery in each story is driven by a single continuous drum, extending from one extremity to the other. The larger portion of the machinery is the invention of E. K. Root, the superintendent. The machine shop is another very extensive apartment, 250 by 60 feet, and containing something like fifty workmen. At present, most of the available force is directed to the manufacture of a newly-modelled pistol of a very superior



SLAVE SALE, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, FROM A SKETCH BY EYRE CROWE; (SEE NEXT PAGE.

kind. It is a small pocket arm, of five chambers, compact, and of a symmetrical form. The whole framework is from a single piece of metal. The various parts of every pistol are struck into shape by passing through a series of dies. Another new arm, the manufacture of which has been commenced within a short time, is a rifle constructed on substantially the same principle as the pistol, but with several improvements. One of the improvements referred to is a "lubricator" for the internal surface of the barrel, designed to prevent its fouling. A considerable space might be well occupied by a minute description of this weapon. The total number of pistols made by Mr. Colt since the commencement of operations is as follows:—Pocket size, 125,869; belt, 52,117; holster, 16,423; new model, 1577. Total, 195,986. Add to this number the gross amount of those made at the London armoury of Colt, and it will make a grand total of arms made by machinery unprecedented in the history of the manufacture of small arms.

SALE OF SLAVES AT CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

A SLAVE-AUCTION in South Carolina differs in some respects from a Virginian negro sale. Whilst in the latter case the disposal of human property is made rather a matter of necessity than of boast, and this offensive feature is hidden as much as possible in out-of-the-way places from the view of all but those who purposely visit those unwholesome precincts, in Charleston, South Carolina, on the contrary, matters are in no way minced; and the barter of the blackamoors takes place close to the Exchange, which also subserves the purposes of a post-office. So that when the European traveller wends his way thereto, through dusty and ill-paved streets, it may be in search of a letter from home and for tidings of Old England, he is compelled to witness the severance of those ties which make a home, and to blush for the unworthy descendants who can thus profane the freedom cherished by their British ancestry. To a certain extent the local *Mercury* will have prepared him for the spectacle, when he reads such announcements as the following:—

AN ENTIRE GANG OF NEGROES.

Notice.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction, this day, at eleven o'clock, by Alonzo J. White, of a very prime gang of negroes, who have been accustomed to the culture of rice. Until within the last five years they cultivated sea-land cotton. These negroes are very orderly and well disciplined, and have been long organised and worked as a gang. Among them are carpenters and a cooper.

This gang we sketched at the time, and before introducing it to notice, should premise that the matter is not as easy as might seem to be the case at first sight. The dread of the name of abolition and everything savouring of the same is so great that the population have more or less the character of spies. The stranger notices that his steps are watched with that suspicion characteristic of sentinelled fortresses. If, therefore, in wandering through the purlieus of this great stronghold of slavery you add to your equivocal appearance as a foreigner the yet more aggravating circumstance of carrying a pencil in your hand, you are looked upon with the covert hostility with which a gentleman brandishing a pistol or a stiletto in open daylight would be regarded elsewhere. Without stopping to inquire whether there is danger to be apprehended from the lead—true Cumberland—with which our weapon is loaded, or which makes the most damaging puncture, be it of poniard or pencil, we shall proceed to describe briefly the scene of the auction. The scene is laid close to the "north side of the Exchange," as the advertisements have it, which announce the terms as well as the locality, viz.:—"Conditions, one-third cash; balance in one, two, and three years, with mortgage of the property, and approved personal security; interest payable semi-annually, &c." In the immediate background, through the narrow vista afforded by the opening in the "Atlantic wharf," you notice a cotton-laden ship, probably waiting till the tide is sufficiently up to wait its freight across the bar seawards; yet nearer, and forming a good grey background, on which the swarthy gang are relieved in dark, is a ramshacked old smith's forge, with an inscription to the effect that "spars, blocks, pumps," &c., are to be had there. Amongst the foreground accessories, the palmetto, or fan-palm, which gives its name to the State of South Carolina, is conspicuous. It is rather a fastidious tree, requiring tropical heat and the sea air to flourish properly (it will be recollected that the cane presented to the notorious Mr. Preston Brooks, for striking an undisciplined senator, was a twig plucked from this species of tree). On a stouter pole is fastened the red flag striped with white upon which the auction is announced as taking place. This flagstaff is fixed into two old circular pieces of plaster. In close proximity are two auctioneers, to hold the members of the gang. A mother clasps her pica-ninny (as the negroes call their children) whilst the dealer takes the bids from the group of dealers who wander from the different States for the purpose of such investments. It has been remarked that negroes take a secret pride in fetching high prices, and will jeer a companion in slavery who is estimated at a low calibre. This is doubtless as true as hundreds of other anomalous features, risible or otherwise, which place the keen observer frequently in the position in which Reynolds has depicted the great Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy. We laugh when we see the self-satisfied air of the negro turning up his flattened nose at a poor white man, and contemptuously nicknaming him "buckraw;" or when a State-born negro pities the recently-imported black and dubs him "poor Africanian." But the smile is turned at once into one of pity when we see them paraded like a flock of sheep, whose hair is not shorn from the top of their head merely because that kind of wool is not marketable. Look at yonder brawny fellow standing in the midst; he seems as if there was the stuff of an ebony Spartacus about him. What tales yonder fellow, who seems a little downcast, and is cheered by his companion, could tell of dreary labour in cotton-fields, or of the paddy he worked at on Combahee River! That negro-driver astride, on horseback, with his umbrella in one hand and his whip in the other, seems no very lenient taskmaster. Let us hope that, as the advertisement warrants the gang to be docile, the lash is spared, and only laid on at the last extremity. The rusty old gun, whose muzzle is well imbedded in the ground, conjures up visions of old feuds between England and its young offshoot on the other side of the Atlantic. We trust that, with this implement of destruction, the animosity, of which it is the emblem, lies buried; and that in the spirit of true friendship we may be allowed to raise up our voice now and then against the curse of slavery.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN IN DANGER.—The Absolutists who surround the Queen lately demanded her consent to a union between her daughter and the young Prince Charles, Infant of Spain, eldest son of the Infant Don Juan, brother of Count de Montemolin. The Queen was ready to assent to the proposal, but the Absolutists went further. They demanded that the Queen should abdicate in favour of her child, and that, during the minority of the new Queen, the Government of Spain be confided to a council of regency, composed of three members, two of them being the husband of Queen Isabella and the Infant Don Juan—that is to say, the father of the future Queen and the father of her intended husband. The Queen was greatly affected and irritated by this outrageous proposal, and rejected it with all her energy; but the strength and influence of the Absolutists are so great that the wisest men of the Constitutional party are alarmed. Marshal Narvaez himself and M. Pidal are troubled, and for some seconds almost despaired of the safety of their country.—*Journal des Debats*.

THE TRADE OF SIAM.—A report from Bangkok, the chief port of Siam, addressed by Mr. Bell to Sir John Bowring, and lately published by the Board of Trade, gives an encouraging account of the probable results of the new treaty with that kingdom. Mr. Bell expresses an opinion that merchants settling in Siam will find a direct trade with England to be the most profitable they can engage in. Several traders in Singapore have already recognised this fact, and are preparing to take advantage of it. The Siamese themselves, however, are likely to set the example. The opium farmer, who is described as the most enterprising merchant in Siam, has determined to send some ships to England, and Mr. Bell adds—"It would not astonish me to see the direct trade, once very great, reopened by a Siamese subject, and with Siamese vessels."

JUSTICE TO ENGLAND.—The more we study England the greater is our admiration of her perspicacity, resolution, and consequence in commercial matters. This is the noble side of that nation, and it must be confessed that in this respect no other country can equal it. There is likewise great activity and an endless power of resources in the Americans; but these qualities are spoiled by too great an impatience to attain wealth and by too expansive a conscience. England advances majestically, with a firm and upright step, in her extraordinary career. Since the day when she struck to the earth the protectionist laws which opposed her progress, she has not ceased to clear the ground and to tear up the last roots which may offer the slightest obstacle to the complete liberty of her navigation, as likewise of her commerce and manufactures. She has only a slight distance to accomplish in the task of enfranchisement which she has pursued with so much energy and in spite of the most sinister predictions, also in the struggles of commerce, she will triumph under a rule of complete independence, which befits the powerful, but which would probably conduce to the ruin of a weaker state.—*Constitutionnel*.

THE FRENCH BOURSE AND THE FRENCH RAILROAD DEFAULTERS.

THE *New York Herald* of September 26th contained a statement, compiled from the French and Belgian newspapers, relative to an immense fraud said to have been committed by two or more *employés* of the Northern Railroad of France, in abstracting and converting to their own use shares of the company valued at several millions of dollars. On the following day Louis Grelet, sub-cashier of the Northern Railroad, Eugene Grelet, his brother, Auguste Parot, a horse-dealer, and dabbler in stocks, and Mdlle. Felicie Debud, travelling companion of the horse-dealer, were arrested in New York, through the combined exertions of Auguste Belmont, the New York agent of the Rothschilds, a couple of London and Paris detectives, and the New York police.

The circumstance which led to their discovery by the officers was peculiar. One of them, Parot, having assumed the name of Debud, had called at the banking-house of Belmont, in New York, for the purpose of having French bills to the amount of 30,000 francs converted into bullion. Suspicion was awakened that he might possibly be connected with the frauds of which the house had been notified. The paper was taken, and the bullion promised to be delivered in the course of thirty days—a period which should necessarily elapse before hearing from France in regard to them, and during which the officers hoped to trace out the whereabouts of the other fugitives. In a few days thereafter Parot came back, and desired to repossess himself of the paper money. He was desired to call next day, and was then informed that he could not have it, as it had been transmitted to France. Mortified and disappointed, he left the bank, closely followed by detectives, who traced him to the Mataran Hotel, in Beekman-street. Officers were thereupon stationed in the opposite house to look out for the others whom they were in search of. They were not long kept in suspense. In a few hours two men came to the house, whom the Frenchmen—sent over to identify the parties—immediately pronounced to be the brothers Grelet. They were promptly arrested, as were also Parot and Mdlle. Debud. In the trunks and baggage of Parot were found 16,900 francs, and on his person 24,000 francs—making, with the money detained by Belmont, 70,000 francs. These funds were retained, although nothing had transpired to show the complicity of Parot with the defaulting *employés*, and although he asseverated, and produced vouchers to show, that the money was his own, procured in part by the sale of his horse establishment for 45,000 francs, and of the hotel kept by Mdlle. Debud for 10,000 francs. The only circumstance that could incriminate him with the transaction was that, as a stockbroker, he had sold some of the abstracted shares, and also that coupons had been found in his possession.

All the persons arrested—with the exception of the lady, who was placed under police surveillance—were committed to the custody of the United States Marshal, and their extradition, or surrender to the French authorities, demanded under the convention for the surrender of criminals, made between the United States and France, Nov. 9, 1843.

On the 18th of October, Carpentier, the principal cashier on the Northern Railroad, was arrested by two of the United States Deputy Marshals at a short distance from Newburg, in the interior of the State of New York. The fugitive had shaved off his beard and moustache, had otherwise disguised himself, and had hired himself as a farm servant. Money and valuables were taken from him to the amount of 20,000 fr. Another of the absconding officials, named Guerin, fell into the hands of the London police about the same time, and was handed over to the French authorities.

Mr. Galbraith, the legal adviser of the accused parties, contends that the convention does not embrace an offence of this kind, and that, if it did apply to Carpentier and Louis Grelet, it could by no possible amount of stretching be made to apply to Parot and Eugene Grelet. He says that Parot went to the United States for the purpose of making extensive purchases in horses—his regular business—and that the younger Grelet was nothing but a poor emigrant who had made up his mind to try his fortunes in America, and had but waited for a few weeks that he might have the company of his brother. Mr. Galbraith, believing that they were all wrongfully detained in custody, applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, so as to have them discharged. This proceeding gave rise to a new move on the part of Rothschild's agent and lawyers. They have instituted a civil suit against the parties for the recovery of the value of the missing shares—over a million dollars—and to have their bail fixed at half a million. As it is impossible for them, with the character of criminals attached to them, to procure such bail, they have been ever since incarcerated in Eldridge-street prison, New York, an institution used for the detention of debtors and United States' prisoners and witnesses.

Meanwhile (says the *New York Herald*) the criminal proceedings against them remain *in statu quo*; and, as to the civil suit, it might continue in litigation for a quarter of a century. No steps have been taken to have the question determined whether or not they should be delivered up to the French authorities, to be brought back to France and there punished for their offence. The strong probability is that if they were extradited and brought to France they would be there found guilty merely of breach of trust or of larceny—offences not contemplated within the scope or meaning of the convention. But, after all, the most important and interesting features in this very interesting case are the developments which have sprung out of it in reference to the operations on the Bourse—the mode in which the dabbles in stock are fleeced and victimised by the great financiers, and the little, mean, fraudulent transactions which Rothschild daily has recourse to to increase his gains and add to his already immense fortune. We will briefly recapitulate the statements already published, and append some others which were kept in reserve.

THE BOURSE USED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

The Bourse, in its present enlarged and comprehensive character of a popular gambling establishment, received its greatest impetus and development in 1852, although it had been tending that way from 1848. At that time (1852) Louis Napoleon was planning his *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, and a command of incalculable funds was absolutely necessary to enable him to carry it out—to attach to him the leading spirits of the army, to recompense his needy followers, and to furnish means to support the extravagances of an Imperial Court. In this emergency the Bourse was thought of, and immediately recognised as the very thing to have recourse to. The editors of the influential papers in Paris, and all the great financiers of the capital, were taken into confidence, and allowed to participate in the spoils. The programme of operations commenced by giving stocks a fictitious rise. This the capitalists can do at pleasure. Then the newspapers called attention to the fact of the progressive rise in stocks, and of the consequent facility of realising fortunes. Citizens who had a few hundred or thousand francs to spare were induced gradually to step to the Bourse and invest. The rise kept steadily progressing. Large profits were being made. Fortunes were being actually or apparently realised. The excitement spread. It covered not only Paris but the whole country, and men and women began to forget all other business in the one absorbing idea of the Bourse. That was the effect which the Imperial and financial managers had been striving for. The fish came to the net in countless shoals. France was converted into a nation of speculators, and the managers behind the scenes, who by ingenious contrivances, political and otherwise, could raise or depress the price of stocks at pleasure, made fabulous fortunes, of course at the expense of the credulous dabbles in stock.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Afterwards, at the proper time, came a fall as remarkable as the rise. Then a new campaign was entered on; but this time, under the auspices not of such a man as Fould, who had become insane, but of a powerful society, which, by the skilful use of its own immense capital, could elevate or depreciate stocks at its pleasure. This society is known as the *Credit Mobilier*. Its capital is sixty millions of francs. It was composed of managers who had become rich in the first campaign, and who added to this immense capital their own fortunes, or fortunes extracted from the treasuries of companies of which they were grantees. This brought up the disposable capital of the *Credit Mobilier* to one hundred and twenty millions of francs. This society, formed with the object—as its title denotes—of giving aid to traders who may have met reverses, became a grand power in the elevation and depreciation of stocks at its own pleasure and without apparent reason; first, by means of its powerful capital; and, secondly, by the influence of its managers—an influence acquired by the very weight of success. Then the Bourse of Paris became nothing more than an immense stock market, subject to the greatest fluctuations under this influence. The great events of the war in the Crimea were even powerless in affecting that influence. Let any one imagine to himself an unfortunate speculator, depending on his own counsels alone—turning now to the right, now to the left—doing everything at hazard, and he will soon see what losses he must have been sure to sustain. Shares have varied twenty per cent per week on an average. A person holding a hundred shares, and constantly buying and selling, might, under such fluctuations, lose 350,000 francs in the course of the year. A hundred shares is a mere trifle on the Bourse. When it concerns a thousand shares, it is easy to see how immense the losses or gains must be. It is impossible to give anything like a true picture of the extensive ruin inflicted by this *Credit Mobilier*—a society which found its idea in the brain of Perriere, the imitator of Rothschild. It has caused ruin and devastation, and not a few suicides. The *Credit Mobilier* is the origin of the ruin of hundreds of families. Its wealth is only the result of a robbery skilfully organised on a large scale. To-day its managers are financial kings. But yesterday they were citizens in modest circumstances.

HOW CAPITALISTS OPERATE ON THE BOURSE.

There is a variety of ways in which the great capitalist speculating on the Bourse can make tremendous profits. One is by buying up large quantities of a certain description of stock when it is low, and then contracting with the company whose stock they have thus bought, and laid aside, quietly to buy from them, deliverable at a certain time, more of the same stock than is really in the market. As the time of fulfilling the contract approaches there is a great demand for that stock. The holders are firm, and the price, consequently, goes up. Then Rothschild—taking him as the capitalist contracting to buy—will dribble out small parcels of it; and thus, on account of its very scarcity, it goes up to perhaps 20 or 30 per cent more than the company contracted to deliver it at—so that he will actually sell at 80 or 90 the stock deliverable to himself at 60. Another frequent mode of inflating or depressing stock is by means of the newspaper press. The mass of small speculators do not understand the theory of the business they embark in, but look to the newspapers for information. They have any amount of credulity, but very little reason. If they read in the *Moniteur* or in the *Constitutionnel* that such and such stock is sure, on account of certain combinations and arrangements made, to advance rapidly in price, they rush head-foremost to the Bourse, and invest their savings in that description of stock. If they read in the same way that it is likely in a day or two to suffer depreciation, they as unsuspiciously rush down and sell such of that stock as they have. They don't think at the time that this rumour, so repeated in the Journal, has been dexterously set afloat by some high financiers who are making a little operation in that stock. And so in every way they are beguiled.

Another very successful mode of operating consists in the great financiers availing themselves of important political intelligence, known only to the Cabinet and some of themselves, and which affects the rise of all stocks. For instance:—

The death of the Emperor Nicholas was known to Louis Napoleon and his Cabinet for two whole days before the newspapers were permitted to announce it. During this interval the great financiers—in the secret—were spreading the rumour that affairs were in the worst possible condition—that the war would be an interminable one, and so forth—and succeeded in producing a fall of 30 per cent in the stock known as the *French Rentes*; they of course bought up at this depreciation. Then suddenly the announcement was made that the Czar of all the Russias was dead—that his successor would gladly make peace on any terms, and that the war was virtually at an end. Immediately the *rentes* received a wondrous rise, having in one day advanced 50 per cent. The operator who had used 10,000 francs to-day in the purchase of *rentes* found to-morrow that he had cleared 100,000 francs by the transaction. The great financiers, Rothschild, Fould, and the *Credit Mobilier*, who would probably use a million of francs for the purpose, would in the same way realise a profit of ten millions. Similar operations were performed with like success by means of some three or four ultimatums—said to be accepted or refused, as would best suit the object—during the continuance of the war. So at the close of the war. The common speculators on the Bourse were never so confident of the refusal of the Czar to accept the last ultimatum of the Allied Powers than they were the very day before the restoration of peace was officially announced in the *Moniteur*, and stocks were consequently in the lowest stage of depreciation. And yet forty-eight hours before its publication the Government had received information of the fact; and the interim was utilized for stock-jobbing operations. When it is known that at least half a dozen times in the course of a year were these measures resorted to, and these operations made, one may imagine, though he cannot, perhaps, realise, the tremendous profits made by the great capitalists at the expense of the French people.

It was under such influences, and subject to such temptations, that the *employés* of the Great Northern Railroad had recourse to the Rothschilds' shares to enable them to speculate, until they found that they, in common with all the minor speculators, were victimised by the great financiers of France.



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